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Sakharov Returns From Exile



Journalists surround Andrei D. Sakharov, center, wearing hat, on his return to Moscow from internal exile in Gorky.

Back in Moscow, He Assails Policy On Afghanistan

By Philip Taubman New York Times Service MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov returned to Moscow on Tuesday, ending nearly seven years of exile in the closed city of Gorky for his advocacy of human rights.

LATE NEWS

MX Missiles On Line in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Air Force has declared its first 10 MX nuclear missiles operational, the first time in 16 years the United States has added an intercontinental ballistic missile to its land-based arsenal.

Students Hold Protest In Beijing

BEIJING — Hundreds of students from Beijing's elite Qinghua University took to the streets Tuesday night demanding democracy and freedom in the first such demonstration in the capital during China's current wave of campus unrest.

INSIDE TODAY



A Santa Claus figure sells Christmas decorations in Bethlehem. Many countries have contributed to the Santa Claus legend. Page 14.

GENERAL NEWS

The Argentine Senate backed an end to trials of military and police for rights crimes. Page 3.

Orders to U.S. factories for durable goods surged by 5.9 percent in November, the government reported. Page 9.

Greyhound Corp. is to sell its U.S. intercity bus lines for more than \$350 million to a group of Dallas executives. Page 9.

Under a crudely drawn banner saying "Support the students of Shanghai and Hefei," which are key centers in this month's demonstrations, about 1,000 of the students marched to two other universities in Beijing's college area.

Police did not intervene. In Shanghai, where scattered demonstrations occurred again Tuesday in defiance of warnings that these were illegal without advance approval, a couple of hundred demonstrators were cleared away from People's Square by police.

Earlier, more than 500 students from the city's Tongji University marched through the center of town, slowing traffic to a crawl. Speakers at the Beijing rally accused the official Communist Youth League and the students' union of not representing them and called for the establishment of a new students' association.

One witness said the 1,000 students marched to Beijing University, where they found the gate locked. It was opened only after they were admitted and pushed against it. Some of the students went in while others walked on to another university.

The demonstration, lasting more than four hours, followed a sternly worded editorial in the official People's Daily newspaper, which was the main item on national television news, calling for stability and order.

The rebel statement said its causes included widespread poverty, inequitable distribution of wealth, human rights violations and "continued domination and interference of the United States in our political, economic and military affairs."

Tribe men burn market. About 200 Moslem tribesmen set fire Tuesday to the main public market in a southern provincial capital in retaliation for the killing of one of their leaders, the military command said.

A military spokesman said there were no casualties when members of the Yakan tribe raided the town of Isabela, capital of Basilan Province, about 550 miles (about 900 kilometers) south of Manila. He said the attackers, apparently blamed members of a rival Moslem tribe from the Isabela area for the slaying of one of their leaders.

Rebels Call for Manila To Cancel Some Debt

MANILA — Communist rebels called Tuesday for repudiation of some of the Philippines' large foreign debt and closure of U.S. military bases as they exchanged agencies with the government for peace talks due to start next month.

The rebel National Democratic Front's proposals also included sweeping land reform and the scrapping of a proposed new national constitution in favor of one to be drawn up by a coalition government in which it would be represented.

The proposals said the government should repudiate or rectify "unequal" economic agreements with foreign governments and institutions and refuse to pay some of the country's \$26 billion foreign debt.

"Armed hostilities," the Communists said, "shall be completely terminated" if President Corason C. Aquino agreed to the proposals. Government troops and the rebels, whose insurgency began 17 years ago and has killed thousands of people, began observing a 60-day cease-fire on Dec. 10.

The government urged the rebels to support its proposed constitution and offered an amnesty to any of the estimated 23,000 rebels who wanted to surrender.

Toifiste Guingona, the government negotiator, said the Communist proposals would be considered when both sides meet on Jan. 3 to agree to the final agenda for the talks, set to begin three days later.

San Francisco Loses Some Smugness Economic Decline Has Tarnished City's Self-Image

By Robert Lindsey New York Times Service SAN FRANCISCO — When the San Francisco Opera canceled its 1987 summer season recently, many people here viewed the decision as another sign that this city had passed its prime.

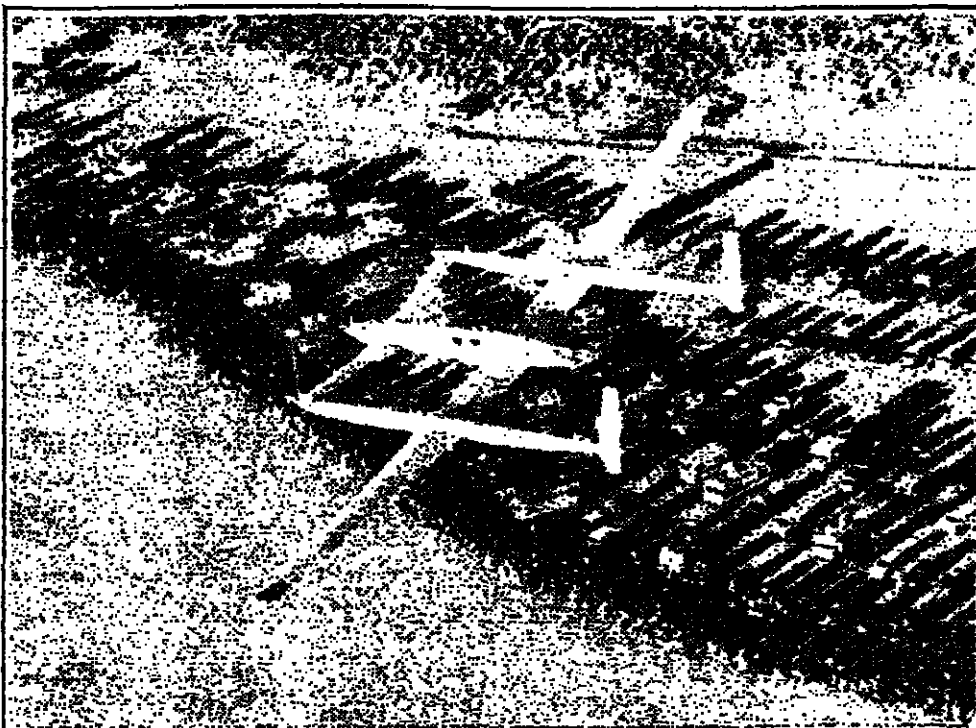
According to leaders of the local arts community, so many of San Francisco's largest and oldest employers have left town or run into economic storms recently that corporate contributions to the arts have plummeted. Because of that, the leaders say, they are being forced to trim the city's menu of cultural programs.

Michael Gehart, director of development for the San Francisco Symphony, which canceled a tour of the Soviet Union after local corporations showed little interest in subsidizing it, said: "If the business strength of San Francisco continues to weaken, we'll lose not only dollars, but also business leadership on our boards and as volunteer fundraisers."

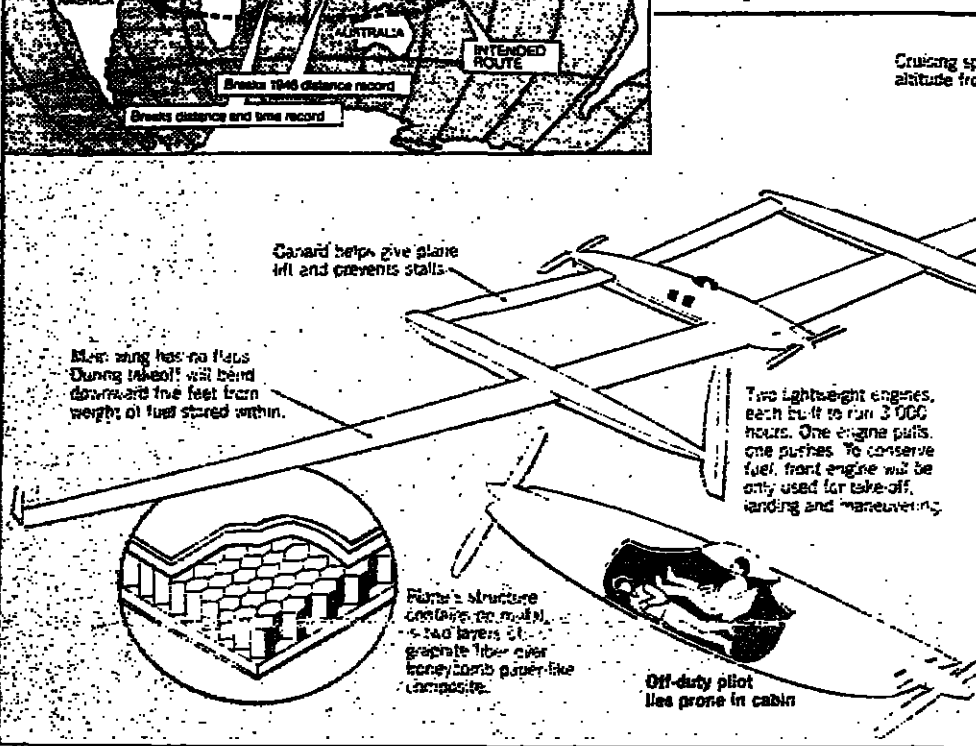
These days there is a great deal of introspection in San Francisco about the city, its view of itself, and its future.

In the last year or so, studies have shown that San Francisco is losing economic ground to Los Angeles and that its regional economy has become too dependent on one business, the recently troubled high-technology electronics industry. But now, as awareness of these trends has set in, it has begun to affect the city's self-image and its self-confidence.

For more than a century, even its fondest admirers would acknowledge, there has been an air of smugness, some critics would say arrogance, in San Francisco that could seem as pervasive as the fog.



Thousands of spectators looked on as Voyager approached the landing strip Tuesday at Edwards Air Force Base, California. The map shows intended and actual routes of the specially constructed craft, which was buffeted by storms.



Voyager Ends Circuit of Globe Unrefueled Flight Is Fruit Of Technological Advances

The Associated Press EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California — The experimental plane Voyager landed here Tuesday to the cheers of thousands of onlookers after completing the first unrefueled nonstop flight around the world.

"It wasn't the best landing I've made, but we'll walk away from it," said one of the two pilots, Dick Rutan, as he came down on a desert runway nine days and four minutes after the spindly, lightweight craft took off from the same base on its historic journey.

The feat has been described as aviation's last great goal. In addition, Voyager's successful use of composite materials to increase the aircraft's durability and fuel efficiency has implications for commercial flight, specialists said Tuesday.

The odyssey surpassed 25,000 miles (40,525 kilometers), Peter Riva, a project spokesman, estimated Tuesday. It encountered oil problems, a faulty fuel gauge and finally a vapor lock that knocked out the rear engine for five minutes Tuesday morning.

In addition, Voyager was tossed around like a kite in powerful storms, battering Mr. Rutan and the second pilot, Jeana Yeager, inside the small cabin. On takeoff, its wings dragged along the runway and frayed off about a foot from each Styrofoam tip.

"Every emotion has come from this crew in these last nine days," said Bert Rutan, the pilot's brother and designer of the craft, whose wings and three fuselages are made of a carbon-fiber honeycomb material. Empty, the craft weighs 1,558 pounds (840.7 kilograms). Fully fueled, it took off at 9,300 pounds.

Voyager smashed the previous unrefueled distance record of 12,532 miles, set by an air force B-52 bomber in 1962. It also beat its own closed-course record, set in July, of 11,600 miles.

Aviation analysts say its extraordinary range and resistance to radar may have military applications, and the lightweight construction may find uses in faster and more economical commercial aviation.

Voyager crossed the Pacific just south of Hawaii and flew over the Marianas, the Philippines, Malaysia, the Indian Ocean, central Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean, South America's Atlantic coast, Central America and Mexico's Pacific coast before coming home.

Mr. Rutan, moments before landing, said: "Nine days, huh? Nine days without a shower." Worries about a lack of fuel waned in the final days, only to have an engine stall early Tuesday because of air pockets in the fuel line. Voyager dropped 3,400 feet — from 8,900 to 5,500 feet — during the five-minute outage before its engines could be restarted.

More than 30,000 people looked on as Voyager, trailed by four chase planes, came over a thick bank of clouds and circled, cranking down its three landing wheels one at a time.

See VOYAGER, Page 2

Gorbachev Reform Fosters Flowering of Soviet Arts

Second of two articles. The author, chief of The New York Times bureau in Moscow, is completing a seven-year tour of duty in the Soviet Union.

By Serge Schmemmann New York Times Service MOSCOW — When Mikhail S. Gorbachev called for more openness in Soviet society and signaled greater freedom for the arts, the response was heady.

Poets and playwrights scrambled to assault bureaucratism, publishers searched for novels to rehabilitate, and filmmakers purged the old-guard leadership of their union and scoured the censors' shelves for movies to release. Newspapers printed candid exposes of national ills, and the state television weighed in with daring interviews.

The clamor to climb on the bandwagon now generates almost daily sensations. A recent exhibition

entitled "Masters of Culture for Peace," the sort that used to be patronized only by delegations of aspiring Communists, became the hot event in town, with hard-rock concerts, spontaneous debates and multimedia happenings.

The excitement in the intelligentsia over the new openness, or glasnost in Russian, was almost tangible. "Think on it," Viktor S. Rozov, a playwright, enthused in an article. "For the first time in a long part of our life, at least of our postwar life, which has already formed two generations, we are saying that not everything was right and that something must be done."

Yet the elation Mr. Gorbachev had fostered in the arts seemed to stop there. His comments in recent months seemed to betray a deepening sense of frustration with the

resistance he has encountered to his urgent demands for modernization and change in the economy and the society.

Meeting with a group of writers in June, he used unusually bitter language to denounce the bureaucracy. "Between the people who want these changes, who dream of these changes, and the leadership, there is a layer of officialdom — an apparatus of ministries, a party apparatus that does not want changes and does not want to lose some rights associated with privileges," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev seemed to be learning that lifting the brake on a dynamic culture was far different from trying to coax life from a battered engine.

In calling for greater glasnost, Mr. Gorbachev tapped a creative energy that has always throbbed

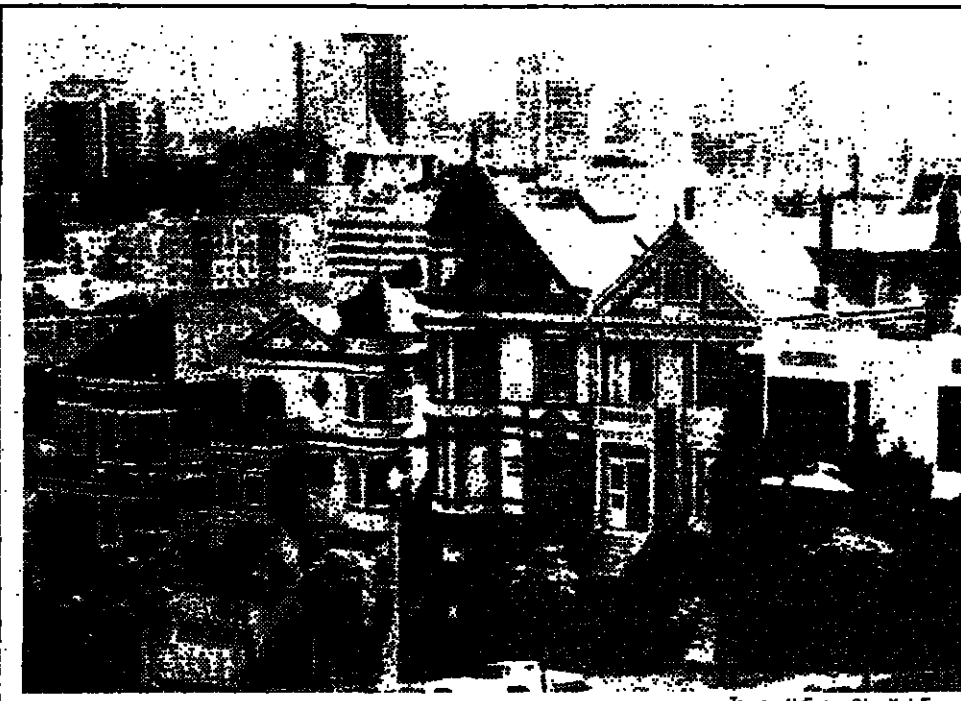
just below the gray Soviet surface, largely invisible to the foreign visitor.

But to the Westerner who speaks the language and stays in the Soviet Union long enough to gain entrée, the reward is a plunge into a culture largely unspoiled by commercialization and all the more exciting for the risk of operating at the edges of the permissible.

Young poets recite experimental verse in Moscow's dark 19th-century garrets. Small "studio" theaters, often with seats for 200 or less, stage bold plays. Avant-garde artists exhibit their works in cluttered lofts or factory halls.

Hard-rock groups perform at "disco" organized by obscure institutes or outlying "youth cafes." Members of the older generation

See SOVIETS, Page 5



Victorian townhouses at Alamo Square in western San Francisco.

San Francisco Loses Some Smugness Economic Decline Has Tarnished City's Self-Image

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Saudi Arms Dealer Denies Canadians Helped Finance U.S. Sales to Iran

WASHINGTON — Adnan M. Khashoggi, the Saudi Arabian businessman and arms dealer, denied Tuesday that Canadian investors had been involved in financing the U.S. arms sales to Iran.

"There's no Canadians involved; I went to a bank in the Cayman Islands," Mr. Khashoggi said in a U.S. television interview program. "I have a Canadian employee that's president of my company. So they said Canadian financing."

Mr. Khashoggi, who also repeated his denials that he made money by brokering the U.S. weapons sales, contradicted the assertions of a New York businessman, Roy Furmark, a consultant to Mr. Khashoggi, who reportedly has said that two Canadians put up money for a May 1986 arms shipment.

News accounts have quoted Mr. Furmark as saying that two businessmen, Walter E. Miller and Donald Fraser, provided Mr. Khashoggi with \$10 million in credit for the weapons deal.

Mr. Khashoggi's comments came as the House Intelligence Committee tried to question retired Major General Richard V. Secord. General Secord, according to congressional sources and other witnesses before the House and Senate intelligence committees, played a central role in arranging the sale of arms to Iran and has been linked by documents to the



Doctors confirmed Tuesday that the brain tumor removed from William J. Casey was cancerous. Page 2.

private resupply network for Nicaragua's rebels, known as contras.

General Secord refused to talk to the House panel and cited his constitutional protection against self-incrimination, according to committee sources speaking on condition of anonymity.

The Justice Department says that General Secord, along with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the dismissed National Security Council staff member, and

Table with 2 columns: Country and Price. Includes entries for Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.A.E., U.K., U.S.A., Venezuela, Yugoslavia, and Zaire.

Ershad's Firm Message in Bangladesh: 'If You Can't Do the Job, Get Lost'

By Charles Mitchelmore
International Herald Tribune

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Once a month, President Hussain Mohammed Ershad goes over a printout from a Radio Shack personal computer that lists the performances of his country's 460 subdistricts in the two areas he considers vital — food production and family planning sterilizations.

Leaders who fulfill their goals get presidential congratulations; those who score 20 percent or less are called to Dhaka and ordered to explain. Last month, 60 elected heads of the upazila, as the basic administrative unit is now known, got the summons.

"I tell them: 'If you cannot do the job, then get lost,'" General Ershad explained to a group of foreign journalists this month.

Aides say that this is the message the president now is out to convey to all levels of the Bangladesh government, which he took over in a coup in 1982.

The challenge is great in a country that foreign aid workers candidly refer to as "a basket case."

It is one of the world's 10 most populated countries, with an estimated 101 million. A study by the U.S. Census Bureau, released this month, said that Bangladesh was projected to grow to 143 million by the year 2000, eclipsing Japan, which is expected to hit 129 million. Bangladesh is already the world's most densely populated nation, with the exception of the city-states. Average annual income in 1983 was \$130. The literacy rate in 1981 was under 20 percent.

Jute, with tea one of the country's two main cash crops, is in decline on world markets because of competition from

synthetic materials. Cyclones and floods in 1984 and 1985 destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of rice and jute.

But the bluntness of General Ershad's language has been reinforced since he ended martial law in November and reconstituted the constitution, which he suspended when he took power.

Speaking extemporaneously to 800 directors of the country's development projects on Dec. 7, General Ershad made what his aides say was his most direct public expression of his firmness.

"If you cannot deliver the goods, I will find new project directors," he told them. "If the president cannot deliver the goods, then the people will get a new president."

"I am not going to suffer from helplessness, as previous presidents have suffered," he added. "I am a military man."

General Ershad, 56, took over Bangladesh in a bloodless coup in March 1982. He deposed President Abdus Sattar, who had been elected in a landslide four months earlier.

Shortly after, General Ershad pronounced a new constitution and elections within two years plus a complete overhaul of the country's administrative system. After several postponements, he held parliamentary elections in May 1986 in which his Jatiya Party won 210 of the 330 seats, with one of the two main opposition blocs boycotting the vote.

In October, he was elected president by more than 5 to 1 over the combined totals of his 11 rivals. Both leading opposition groups boycotted that election.

"Now," General Ershad said, "the country has a civilian government. The transition to democracy is complete." He said that the parliament would meet in

January. Opposition sources expect new parliamentary elections may come as early as the spring.

General Ershad's December speech to development directors was widely re-broadcast on government radio and television, and even some of his domestic detractors said that they were impressed with a firmness that they said was a marked departure from his formal, written speeches. But there is questioning of his ability now to deliver on the promises he made more than four years ago.

Both supporters and opposition figures say that the president is having more difficulty in dealing with the country's bureaucracy. Most of the Bangladesh's current senior civil servants, and some ministers, were trained and served before independence under the Pakistani system — which was run from Rawalpindi, 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) away.

Their power remains entrenched. In a recent series of briefings for visitors in Dhaka, senior civil servants broke in without hesitation to correct information or complete sentences of their ministers.

One of General Ershad's messages to the international community is that his new rigor is especially to be applied to the way Bangladesh uses foreign aid — half of which he says has been misused.

Another message is a new stress on Western capitalism: "I am a great exponent of private enterprise," he told foreign journalists this month. "More and more of our industrial base will go to the private sector."

For the moment, his aides say, this means mainly the small textile factories that have grown up around Dhaka and other cities.



Hussain Mohammed Ershad

Craxi Says Italy Seeks Clarification Of Israeli Role in Alleged Abduction

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said Tuesday that Israel has refused to respond to Italian requests for information on Mordechai Vanunu, an Israeli nuclear technician who alleges that he was abducted in Rome.

Mr. Craxi said that there were reasons to suspect that Mr. Vanunu had been kidnapped in Rome so he could face trial in Israel on charges of espionage and treason.

Mr. Vanunu allegedly sold Israeli nuclear secrets to The Sunday Times shortly before he disappeared from London in September.

Italy has asked the Israeli government to provide information on Mr. Vanunu, but Israel's only response has been a "no comment," Mr. Craxi said, adding, "that in itself is very significant."

[An official of the Israeli Foreign Ministry said that Israel would answer questions from Italy concerning Mr. Vanunu's allegations. Reuters reported from Jerusalem. He said that the ministry had not been approached by Italian officials.]

At his traditional year-end press conference, Mr. Craxi offered the first official Italian comment on Mr. Vanunu's claim that he was kidnapped at Rome's Fiumicino

airport after arriving on a flight from London.

In a police van on his way to court in Jerusalem on Sunday, Mr. Vanunu, held up the palm of his hand on which was written: "Vanunu M. was hijacked in Rome Il. 30.9.86 2100. Came to Rome by BA Flight 504."

The message appeared to be an attempt to explain how he disappeared from London and ended up in Israel, where on Nov. 9 the authorities revealed that he was in detention.

Mr. Craxi said, "At the moment we do not know whether this operation was carried out in Rome, even if there are reasons to suspect that it was, because I do not understand why this man would want to lie about this."

Mr. Craxi insisted that he was certain that Italy was in no way involved in the alleged abduction and he said that the government had attempted to determine if there was any merit in Mr. Vanunu's charges.

"Up until this morning we have not had a satisfactory response from the Israelis," Mr. Craxi said. "We will insist that this be cleared up."

An investigation by Italian police has produced no firm evidence on Mr. Vanunu's claims, officials said.

Mr. Vanunu is accused of selling The Sunday Times information about what he said was nuclear weapons production at the Dimona reactor complex.

Mr. Craxi also said that U.S. foreign policy was suffering "a certain paralysis" because of the Israeli arms affair.

"I do not know where and when the avalanche, or the landslide, that is under way in the United States will stop," Mr. Craxi said.



A passenger waiting Tuesday at a train station in Paris.

French Rail Workers Vote to Pursue Strike

PARIS — France's railroad workers voted Tuesday to continue a five-day strike that has brought the national network to a virtual standstill.

The vote by train drivers, joined in some areas by administrative staff, came after an inconclusive night of negotiations in Paris between union representatives and officials of the state railroad.

In Paris, a Metro strike was in its second day, causing traffic jams outside the capital as the police urged commuters to leave their cars at the main city entrances.

Strikes by merchant seamen continued to disrupt activity in most French ports.

Union leaders said that railroad officials refused to go beyond discussion of wage offers for 1987. Jean Dupuy, managing director of the national railroad, SNCF, said considerable financial offers had been made.

[The railroad offered a modest pay increase. The Associated Press reported. However, management refused to discuss two main points of contention: working conditions and a new promotion system that puts more emphasis on merit and less on seniority. The railroad has offered to discuss these issues in January and March.]

Sources close to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said there was little chance of the government's making new moves to end the conflict. Mr. Chirac warned Monday "against strikes that lead to a disruption of the public service."

More than one million Parisians

who had hoped to leave by train for the Christmas vacation were left to scramble for air tickets or risk driving through snow along icy roads in many parts of France.

In Lyon, the national railroad sheltered stranded travelers from the cold Monday night in one of its high-speed trains, *train à grande vitesse* or TGV.

In the Alpine ski resorts, tourism officials said hundreds of people had canceled vacations because of the strike. A bus service was set up to ferry skiers from Paris and other cities.

An opinion poll in the pro-socialist newspaper Le Matin indicated that 51 percent of French voters opposed Mr. Chirac's social policies.

The railroad conflict follows the government's withdrawal of a universities bill this month after huge student protests. It also follows unrest among pilots at the state-owned Air Inter domestic airline and among farmers.

Casey Tumor Is Diagnosed As Cancerous

WASHINGTON — Hospital officials confirmed Tuesday that the brain tumor removed from William J. Casey, the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, was cancerous, and they said that he would require further treatment.

In the meantime, Mr. Casey, 73, "remains in stable condition as he continues to recover" from surgery, said Timothy Sites, a spokesman for Georgetown University Hospital.

He read a hospital statement that said: "Pathology reports confirm that Mr. Casey has a B-cell lymphoma of the large cell type. Therapy will commence when recovery from surgery permits."

When that will be has not been determined, Mr. Sites said. There was no indication when or if Mr. Casey would resume work.

Doctors have said it is clear that the tumor was cancerous and very likely that not all traces of cancer were removed.

Dr. Stuart Grossman, a cancer specialist with Johns Hopkins University Hospital in Baltimore, said of B-cell lymphoma of the large cell type: "It's cancer, it's malignant and unfortunately it does not have a good long-term prognosis."

Cancers such as the one Mr. Casey has "initially respond well to radiation therapy," he said. However, other experts have said few patients with such illnesses survive more than four or five years, and Dr. Grossman said he agreed with that.

Such cancers "are usually only partially removed in surgery," he said. "It's very difficult to remove the whole thing."

He said there also was the question of whether the cancer was limited to his brain, had spread there from other parts of the body or from the brain to other parts.

The CIA chief had been scheduled to testify last week before a congressional panel investigating the U.S. arms sales to Iran. The appearance was canceled when he suffered a brain seizure in his office and was taken to the hospital.

Mr. Casey's deputy, Robert Gates, 43, a Soviet affairs specialist, is in charge of the agency in the director's absence.

WORLD BRIEFS

16 Die in Clash of Rival Tamil Groups

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Sixteen Tamil separatists were killed Tuesday in fighting with a rival rebel group, and a bomb explosion at a power station left northern Sri Lanka in darkness.

A government spokesman said 16 members of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the most powerful of the four main guerrilla groups fighting for a separate state, were killed by the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front at Tirukovil in Eastern Province.

The northern region was plunged into darkness after Tamil separatists exploded an electric tower, at Marugundi in the Killinochchi district, which supplies the area's electricity, the government media center said.

Najibullah Named Afghan President

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — The Afghan Communist Party leader, Major General Najibullah, Tuesday became president of the country, replacing Babrak Karmal, Kabul Radio said.

The report said the Revolutionary Council Presidium elected General Najibullah as its president, an office that makes him head of state as well as party leader.

Mr. Karmal resigned as president Nov. 20 for what were officially described as health reasons, seven years after he took power.

Pretoria Bars Congressmen's Plane

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa said Tuesday that the United States must reciprocate if it wants landing rights for any American plane conducting "diplomatic activities."

Mr. Botha said the U.S. State Department had asked for landing rights for a plane conducting such activities. Speaking in a South African television interview Monday night, he said that his government had refused the request of two U.S. congressional groups to fly to South Africa next month to assess the effects of U.S. sanctions. The U.S. Embassy said South Africa had made "an apparent decision to deny visas to the congressmen."

No direct airline flights have operated between the United States and South Africa since South African Airways' landing rights in New York were rescinded last month under economic sanctions approved by Congress. Mr. Botha said permission would be granted if Washington allowed South Africa to land an aircraft on U.S. soil early next year.

264 Unionists Sentenced in Turkey

ISTANBUL (Reuters) — A Turkish military court sentenced 264 leftist union members Tuesday to long prison terms for "organizing to establish the supremacy of one social class over another."

The chairman of the banned Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Unions, Abdullah Basturk, and five former leaders of the group received 10-year prison terms. The group was suspended after the military coup in September 1980.

The defendants may appeal the sentences within seven days and will remain free until the court's rulings are approved by the military High Court of Appeals.

Thatcher Jeered During Belfast Visit

BELFAST (Reuters) — Hard-line Protestants gave Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain an angry reception on Tuesday during an eight-hour visit to Northern Ireland.

The visit was her first trip to the province since November 1985 when she signed an Anglo-Irish accord that gave Dublin a consultative voice in the running of Northern Ireland. Hard-line Protestants see the agreement as a British government sell-out on the road to a united Ireland.

The Reverend Ian Paisley, a Protestant leader, shouted "traitor" as protesters jeered Mrs. Thatcher outside Belfast police headquarters, where she was visiting British security forces.

For the Record

The United States and Australia have recognized a new British-Hong Kong passport to be issued to about 3.3 million people in the colony, the Hong Kong government announced Tuesday. (APF)

The Western Allies have not yet made a decision on whether to attend a ceremony opening East German celebrations of Berlin's 750th anniversary, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said Tuesday in East Berlin. (Reuters)

Senator James Abdnor, a South Dakota Republican defeated in the November elections, was appointed Tuesday by President Ronald Reagan as chief of the Small Business Administration. Mr. Abdnor, 63, will succeed James C. Sanders. (UPI)

SAN FRANCISCO: Hard Times

(Continued from Page 1)

that shrouds its steep hills in winter.

Perhaps this sense of self-satisfaction has been there since the Gold Rush of 1849. In those days San Francisco emerged as the financial and cultural center of the West, with its natural beauty inspiring such awe that residents took it as an insult when visitors did not agree instantly that this was the grandest city in the world.

Over the years San Franciscans as a group have tended to view themselves as cultured, refined and secure, while disdaining fellow Californians in Los Angeles, 450 miles (730 kilometers) to the south, as brassy, tasteless and shallow.

No one was surprised when businesses or corporations wanted to establish offices here. Indeed, they were considered lucky to be able to do so.

Many people here still feel that way. But there are threads of a collective sense of insecurity beginning to appear in the fabric of San Francisco.

In the last five years more than 30,000 jobs in banking, finance and manufacturing have vanished here, most of them lost to the suburbs or through the dismemberment of locally headquartered corporations through mergers or acquisitions.

Many major companies have moved to San Francisco to take their place. In survey after survey, corporate executives have described the city as a difficult place in which to do business because of red tape, high taxes and a perception that the city gives a cold shoulder to business.

Troubles at the Bank of America, a company that more than any other symbolized the city's claim to being the "Wall Street of the West," have cost thousands of jobs. Serious problems have also bedeviled other companies with deep roots here, such as the Southern Pacific Railroad, Crown Zellerbach, Del Monte Foods and the Standard Oil Co. of California.

As San Francisco's economic power has been ebbing, its old rival, Los Angeles, has been thriving as a center of manufacturing, banking and Pacific trade. Moreover, it has begun to outpace San Francisco as the cultural center of the West, exemplified by the recent

openings of two stunning new art museums.

Camille Jordan, a San Francisco labor analyst, says that despite losing jobs in finance and manufacturing, the city's overall work force is still rising because of start-ups by new small businesses and the growth of service industries.

"The city is losing its large corporations," she said, "and becoming an entrepreneurial city."

Many residents say they welcome a future with less economic growth.

EXILE: Sakharov Returns

(Continued from Page 1)

of the problem in Afghanistan as soon as possible."

Mr. Kashiev, head of the Foreign Ministry's department for humanitarian affairs, said Mr. Sakharov was free to speak honestly on international affairs.

Mr. Sakharov rested at his apartment in Moscow for several hours before going to the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences for a scientific seminar.

At the seminar, Mr. Sakharov was given a warm reception, his colleagues said afterward.

"It was wonderful to have him back and to see him again," said one scientist, who declined to give his name. "The people at the seminar gave him a warm, heartfelt welcome, and some applauded him."

Mr. Sakharov was asked at the station whether he would like to take up some of the many invitations he has received.

He replied: "I would agree to go abroad but the question does not arise. I understand it is impossible because of my secret work. But if the circumstances changed, I would be prepared to go."

Mr. Gorbachev previously has said Mr. Sakharov may not leave the country because he retained secrets dating from his work in the nuclear weapons program.

Mr. Sakharov said he felt "joy and excitement" at coming home. But he said this was overshadowed by the "martyr-like death" of Anatoli I. Marchenko, a prominent dissenter who died in a labor camp last month after spending most of the last 20 years in jail on charges of anti-state activities.

"I cannot for a moment free myself from horror at the martyr-like death of my friend Anatoli Marchenko in the struggle against injustice," Mr. Sakharov said.

He added: "It is impermissible for our country to have prisoners of conscience and people who suffer for their convictions. And I will make the maximum effort, do everything in my power, to have this stopped."

CHINA: Protests Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

unity and warning against "extremist behavior."

Diplomats said this was a clear reference to government dissatisfaction with the turn of events in Shanghai last weekend. Huge crowds of demonstrating students and workers jammed the streets, disrupting traffic for hours.

At the end of the Beijing demonstration, a group of 400 students marched defiantly through a line of 50 policemen who had assembled across a bridge to block their path.

The students had held an impromptu discussion session to decide whether to go through the police lines.

Policemen good-humoredly urged the students to go home, rest and study. They did not attempt to physically stop the students.

The student speeches included calls for the establishment of a multi-party system of government and for the elimination of state corruption.

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U.S. Military Aid Is Flown Into Chad

Gadhafi's Treatment of Former Rebel Seems to Unite Chadians Against Libya

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

NDJAMENA, Chad — This little town seemed to shake this week as a huge American cargo plane touched down with the first emergency shipment of U.S. military equipment since Libya began an offensive in northern Chad.

The shipment aboard a C-5 Galaxy transport plane arrived Monday as Chadian government officials announced that Libyan warplanes, flying during a break in desert sandstorms, repeatedly bombed Chad's guerrillas.

Abdel Monassa-Mi, chief of staff to Chad's president, Hissène Habré, said that in addition to conventional bombing, Libyan forces had dropped napalm and poisonous gas on tribesmen fighting in mountains around Zouar. The report could not be verified independently.

Chadian guerrillas led by Goukouni Oueddei, once allied with Libya in opposition to Mr. Habré, turned against the Tripoli government of Colonel Mousseroum Gadhafi in October when Mr. Goukouni was shot in the stomach by Libyans seeking to place him under house arrest in Tripoli.

Monday, Chadian radio broadcast reports that Mr. Goukouni was being tortured by the Libyans in an attempt to make him record an appeal to his supporters to stop resisting the Libyans.

"Gadhafi may have gone a little too far this time," a Western diplomat said here. "For the first time in 20 years of civil war, he has produced a united Chadian front."

Another diplomat said that the number of Chadian fighters still allied with Libya "couldn't fill a fair-sized movie theater."

On Thursday, the State Department announced that President Ronald Reagan, responding to an urgent request from the Chadian government, had approved up to \$15 million in military equipment to help Chad repel Libyan troops.

A department spokesman said the shipments were being coordinated with France.

France maintains 12 military transport planes here, and it is believed the French will parachute American supplies to Chadian forces battling the Libyans.

U.S. officials have said that American pilots and planes will not fly into the war zone.

[Libya's state-run radio, quoting from a speech Sunday by Colonel Gadhafi, accused the United States and France on Monday of "interfering militarily" in Chad, UPI reported from N'jamena.]

[In Cairo, the French foreign minister, Jean-Bernard Raimond, denied Monday that France had intervened in the fighting.]

The Libyan campaign, in its fourth day Tuesday, was reported to have begun after three Libyan columns of about 700 troops each attacked four mountain strongholds of guerrillas loyal to former President Goukouni.

On Sunday, diplomats here reported that the guerrillas had ambushed one of the Libyan columns, killing 100 soldiers.

Few people here believe that the American aid will be enough to allow the Chadians to push the Libyans back into Libya.

"It's a drop of water compared to the river from the East Bloc to Libya," said the Chadian minister of information, Moumine Togi Hamidi.

Chad's air force is virtually nonexistent. Libya, by contrast, maintains a large concentration of warplanes at a base on Chad's northern border.

[The Chadian government announced Tuesday that it is imposing censorship on all dispatches of foreign news media. The Associated Press reported from N'jamena, Mr. Togi told reporters for foreign news organizations that every news story sent out of Chad would have to be approved by an official of his ministry.]



TOP GUN — Stan Sweet, 59, of Roanoke, Virginia, firing a Colt .45 at a target, shows the skill that has made him first-ranked in the World Fast Draw Association.

AMERICAN TOPICS

U.S. Airline Delays Are Getting Worse

Delays on U.S. airlines are bad and will get worse, U.S. News & World Report magazine says, adding: "While bad weather gets blamed for 70 percent of the lost time, it is the same weather that pilots have been flying through since the dawn of aviation."

The magazine cites dramatic increases of traffic, new route patterns, a shortage of air traffic controllers and obsolescence of their computers.

A decade ago, before economic deregulation of airlines drove fares sharply down, 17 million Americans took a yearly average of two air trips each. Last year, 50 million averaged three trips each.

With the new "hub and spoke" system in which a single airline's flights may converge on a central hub within an hour or so and then take off again, there is "little wonder that there are crowding, confusion and delays," the magazine says.

Relief is in sight: The Federal Aviation Administration is hiring hundreds more controllers and spending \$1.7 billion on a new computerized national air space system, whose components are slowly coming online. Routes are being expanded. But for now,

"we're experiencing the worst year ever," concedes William F. Bolger, president of the Air Transport Association, which comprises the 28 major North American airlines.

Short Takes

Some members of Congress are anxious for the 1987 session to start next month so they can begin legislating to stem the tide of corporate mergers and takeovers. The New York Times reports. One proposal likely to surface in the Senate Finance Committee would make the interest on high-risk, high-yield "junk bonds" no longer tax-deductible, thus drastically inhibiting the use of this form of borrowing to finance takeovers.

A tree nursery in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, sells a concoction of food coloring and lime that can be sprayed on evergreens temporarily and harmlessly discoloring them a pale reddish-brown so they look dead, thus discouraging Christmas tree thieves. The price is \$10 for enough to spray one 10 to 13-foot (3 to 3.6-meter) tree, or two or three smaller ones. The stuff washes off in the rain.

Patrick J. Buchanan, President Ronald Reagan's outspoken communications director, says opposition by the State Department

killed his bid to be named ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Mr. Buchanan said the "national security leadership" supported him for the post but "I flunked my orals at the Department of State." Mr. Buchanan has criticized Secretary of State George P. Shultz for publicly repudiating Mr. Reagan's Iranian arms policy.

John M. Snyder, chief lobbyist for the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, one of Washington's more ardent pro-gun groups, is known for the militancy of his Christmas cards. They have featured Santa Claus pointing a pistol at a burglar. Santa with a gift sack stuffed with revolvers and Santa aloft in his sleigh blazing away at planes bearing Soviet markings. This year's version shows a beaming Bernhard H. Goetz, awaiting trial as New York's "subway vigilante," sitting on Santa's knee and receiving a "full pardon" for Christmas.

Shorter Takes: The Congressional Research Service says that the typical senator files 34 bills a year; the average representative, 16. Six percent of all bills proposed become law. Average length: nine pages in statute books, up from two pages in the 1950s. • Steven LaCroix, 23, of Bossier City, Louisiana, tried to get into a strange house Santa-Claus style, down the chimney. While he was still stuck there, police read him his rights. They said the response was a sour "Ho, ho, ho."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

A Maine Town's Boom, Built on L.L. Bean

By Laura A. Kiernan
Washington Post Service

FREEPORT, Maine — This former village here on Casco Bay, just north of Portland, has been transformed into a consumer magnet.

Ralph Lauren and his Polo designs took over the Texaco station on Main Street, and Icelandic Sweaters and Royal Silk blouses are sold from a former funeral home.

White Stag and Warnaco tags do business in the old hardware store; the grocery is now a Hathaway shirt outlet; Mikasa is selling china in what used to be a five-unit apartment building; and the drugstore will soon be a mini-mall. There are 85 shops in 10 square blocks here and 14 more about to open.

The natives call it "retail mania." Hordes of tourists cause gridlock on Main Street. Tax bills have gone

up and, some say, the quality of life has gone down, or at least changed. All agree that the village, which the tax assessor once called a "rural slum," lost something as it underwent a much-needed face-lift.

"That sense of belonging, that's gone forever," said Richard Wagner, who owns Derosiers, a tiny variety store on Main Street, squeezed between the Barbizon Lingerie outlet and Canon Towels.

Mr. Wagner, whose great-grandfather started the store in 1904, is one of the few holdouts in a sea of big-name retailers. But it is not Anne Klein and Joan and David that draws the buyers. It is L.L. Bean.

The late Leon Leonwood Bean, legendary outfitter to those who love the outdoors and those who merely want to be outdoor chic, began his mail order business here in 1912 when he invented the

Maine Hunting Shoe, an ugly but practical merger of rubber soles and leather uppers. Bean's, which now distributes 68 million catalogues annually, expects \$335 million in sales this year, 85 percent of them in mail orders.

Bean's old retail shop on Main Street is now a two-story, country-modern department store with a trout pond in the middle. Its doors, which have no locks, are open 24 hours a day, every day, and as many as three million customers visit the store each year. The prospect of feeding off that commerce brought the other stores here.

Joseph Downey, the town tax assessor, said, "The whole development machine was driven by the economy and the economy was the number of bodies coming into shop at L.L. Bean's."

Bean's always brought tourists and traffic to this village of 6,700 people, but Mr. Downey says the big retail blitz began in about 1981, when Bean's started to build a reputation among "rough-and-tumble" yuppies.

Mr. Downey said: "There was a hysteria that started to develop that you have to get into Freeport. There was a scramble."

Real estate brokers persuaded local property owners to rent or sell their buildings, and stores began to sprout up around Bean's.

New zoning laws limit shops to a 140-acre (57-hectare) commercial

zone in the heart of the village, and there is a design review board. When that land is saturated "that's it, no more stores," the town manager, Dale Olmstead, said sternly.

"The proliferation of stores 'was a puzzle to us all,'" said D. Kilton Andrew Jr., Bean's manager for public affairs. "Who is going to shop here?" Mr. Andrew said they wondered.

Most of the shoppers are pilgrims headed straight for Bean's. Some are tourists traveling Interstate 95, which exits into town, or Route 1, which is Main Street.

There are natural wonders on this part of the Maine coastline, such as Wolf Neck Woods state park on the Atlantic Ocean and the views of Casco Bay, and handsome captains' houses and two marinas in South Freeport.

On a rainy summer day, when lake and ocean vacationers have nothing to do but shop, traffic backs up five miles (eight kilometers). All year long, a parade of well-heeled shoppers journey here from the Boston area, two and a half hours away.

Mr. Downey said that local people "expected that aggravation to translate into a tax benefit. Well, it doesn't work that way."

Fifty percent of the taxpayers here saw major increases after the town was reassessed for the first time in 12 years, and federal and state aid were cut.

Sandinists Doubt Captive Is U.S. Spy, Officials Say

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — An American captured outside a restricted Nicaraguan air base, presented publicly for the first time since his arrest, has given a confused account of his motives and background.

The American, Sam Hall, was seized Dec. 12 near the Punta Huete base a few miles from Managua. Authorities showed hand-drawn maps they said they had found hidden on his person.

Mr. Hall's statements to interrogators, as well as the apparently amateurish manner in which he was operating when arrested, have led Sandinist leaders to conclude that he is probably not connected to any official U.S. espionage operation, according to officials.

Mr. Hall said that in 1984, he visited the Pentagon and CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia, for discussions about forming a private agency, the purpose of which he did not specify.

"A group was to be formed and I was to lead it as an individual," he said. "They called it an American foreign legion."

Mr. Hall, who offered a similar account in an interview broadcast Sunday on the CBS News program "60 Minutes," said the group never came into being and that "right now" he was its only member.

"I was working for an independent group in America," he said. "My sole purpose was to come here to find information only. I carried no weapons."

"I'm not working for the United States government that I know of," he said. "I can honestly say that."

He added: "There was information that needed confirmation, that one of the large bases here outside

of Managua, that there was a number of Cuban assembly crews assembling the Mi-24s, the Hind-Bs. The Soviet-made Mi-24 attack helicopter, also known by NATO as Hind, is one of the most potent weapons in the Sandinist arsenal.

"Also, I wanted to see what kind of new construction was under way," he added.

A security official who accompanied Mr. Hall on Monday, Captain Oscar Loza, said Mr. Hall was in Nicaragua "to carry out missions of a terrorist character."

Mr. Hall hinted that he had conducted other reconnaissance missions during his stay in Nicaragua.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said after Mr. Hall's arrest that the prisoner was working "to promote terrorist actions by the United States government." Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann said the alleged spy was collecting data that would be useful only to Nicaragua's enemies.

Intelligence experts have said recently that U.S. espionage agencies have detailed information on bases such as Punta Huete from aerial photography and other sources.

Last week, Senator Christopher Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat, visited Mr. Hall in jail. He later held meetings with senior government leaders, including a lengthy session with Mr. Ortega.

Mr. Dodd said there was "a lot of eyeball-rolling" among Sandinists familiar with the Hall case.

"I think they realize what they have and what they don't have," the senator said in a telephone interview. "It sounds like a guy who read a classified ad in Soldier of Fortune magazine."

Mr. Hall indicated that he had been on the fringes of anti-Sandin-



Sam Hall

Senate Backs End to Trials In Argentina

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The Argentine Senate, amid strong opposition, has approved a bill designed to end trials of military and police personnel accused of human rights crimes during the military regimes of 1976 to 1983.

The measure, approved Monday night, 25-10, appeared headed for approval Wednesday in the lower house of the Argentine legislature. President Raúl Alfonsín, who has urged its adoption, is considered certain to sign it into law.

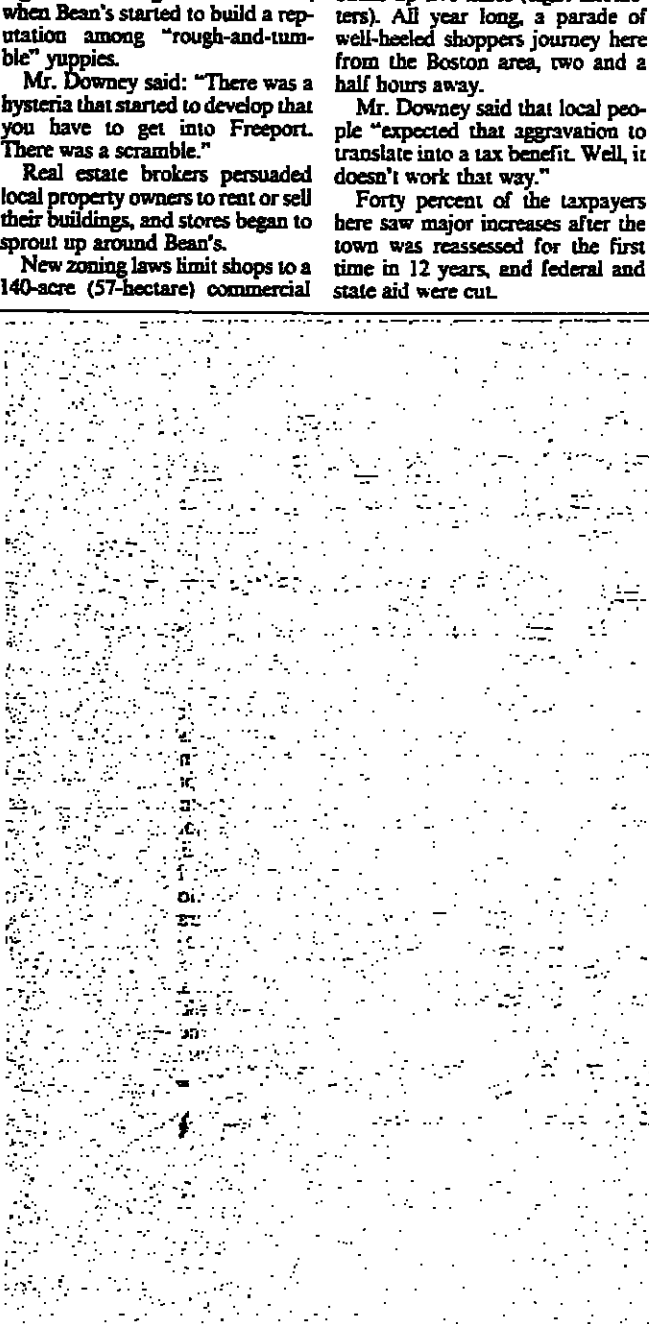
Several women whose children disappeared during the period when the military abducted and tortured presumed opponents, shouted "Traitors! Scoundrels!" at the senators as they prepared to approve the bill.

On Monday, in neighboring Uruguay the parliament gave final approval to a government-sanctioned proposal that banned the trials of military and police personnel for rights violations committed during 11 years of military dictatorship there.

Under the terms of the Argentine bill, any new complaints against the military and policemen must be presented within 30 days, while a 60-day deadline is set for any additional indictments.

The bill also provides for courts to be empowered to speed up the trial process. The initial stages of trial now are under way for about 30 to 35 officials, human rights groups estimate.

Mr. Alfonsín has said the measure was needed to halt "unending suspicion" of security personnel.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

The Dirty Little Secret

Had Michael Griffith been swifter or luckier, he might have escaped, beaten but alive, from the gang that attacked him and two companions early Saturday in Howard Beach, Queens...

A Country in Crisis

South Africa's new censorship regulations represent an extraordinary act of willful self-blinding. Already, in creating a state of emergency, the administrators of apartheid had narrowed the flow of information...

Gadhafi Strikes Again

Muammar Gadhafi is spreading death beyond Libya's borders again, this time in neighboring Chad. Past efforts by the United States, France and Libya's African neighbors have only contained the colonel's adventurism temporarily...

Other Comment

where such criticisms are justified, without any kind of innuendo that they are being anti-Jewish in so doing. Dialogue involves entering into the perspective of the other so that both understand how they define themselves...

OPINION Vietnam Won the Battles and Lost the War

By William Pfaff



Ho Chi Minh. From an Associated Press photograph distributed in 1950.

PARIS — In the early years of this century, after Japan had defeated imperial Russia at Port Arthur and sunk virtually the entire Russian fleet in a single engagement in the Straits of Tsushima, a pamphlet was secretly circulating among the young people of Annam, in French Indochina...

The Vietnamese national struggle was the most ferocious and tenacious of any in this century. The Communists' success in mobilizing mass support against non-Communist forces of nationalism and modernization in the country, then against France and the United States, was an astonishing political and military achievement...

Inactivity May Be Best For Now

By Flora Lewis

CAIRO — One thing on which leaders in Egypt and Israel and West Bank Palestinians tend to join is a complaint about lack of momentum in U.S. Middle East policy. It is not correct to say there is no policy. There is a deliberate policy of marking time, waiting for the principals to signal that they are ready for new peace negotiations...

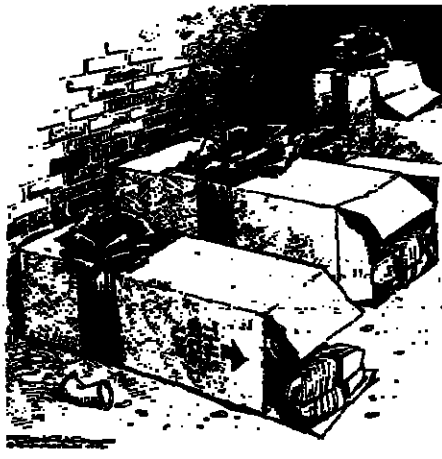
It Was a Matter of Honor Then to Feed the Hungry

By Jim Fain

WASHINGTON — I was a boy during the Depression, dirt poor and blithely unaware of it. My most joyous memories are of Christmas when I tapped riches so grand that only the poor can visualize them. In 1932, my grandfather, a rural mail carrier, managed to scavenge for me a small, used printing press with hand-set type...

Red Cross flour every Saturday, but there was a difference. Now stretch limos disgorge jeweled wealth who mince past these burrowing street people to enter restaurants where dinner for two, with a bottle of wine, goes for \$200. It was a matter of honor in South Georgia in 1933 to feed the hungry who came to the door, as long as the food lasted...

shows every evidence of strength and probably will be able to give far more than he takes. I hope he can and will, for giving, as the Bible says, is where the deeper blessing lies. I want him to share the agony and the ecstasy, to know human kinship to its full, to experience fellowship of spirit...



For a Panel of 'Wise Women' to Clean Up the Mess

By Bella Abzug and Mim Kelber

NEW YORK — Amid the spate of proposals that Ronald Reagan be restored to respectability by the counseling of "wise men," the question arises: Are there no wise women in America who might have some sound advice to offer? We can hear the groans. Does there have to be a "woman's angle" to everything, including the Iran-Nicaragua mess? Yes, more than ever.

opportunity as men to serve in political and economic positions in Moslem, African, Latin American and Asian countries, "based mainly on the belief that women are unable to establish and maintain the necessary contacts in male-dominated environments." Rather than honor its democratic pretensions, the State Department uses the male supremacy of other nations to rationalize its own discriminatory practices.

propose alternatives to a U.S. foreign policy seemingly created in the image of a white male elite obsessed with military supremacy. Some women would question "star wars" and the government's role as a zealous pusher of arms sales by private profiteers. They would see the tragedy of the world's nations spending \$800 billion a year on weapons and armies, while homeless women and children in America sleep in the streets...

A Terrorist Link to North's 'Cowboys'

By Jefferson Morley

WASHINGTON — Exactly how Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North carried out his plan for a "private aid" network to the contra is not known. But one critical early episode involved the activity of a Defense Department advisory panel in mid-1984. Apparently, the seven-member committee advised the Salvadoran air force about bombing tactics to use against leftist guerrillas. The panel was headed by a retired army major general, John Singlaub, a leader in the private aid network and a close friend of Colonel North's...

Salvadoran air force. Mr. Rodriguez lived in the San Salvador house from which phone calls were made to Colonel North's office. Mr. Bush says he met three times with Mr. Rodriguez, and that one meeting was attended by Mr. Corr and Colonel North. Yet Mr. Bush says that no one told him that Mr. Rodriguez was working in the contra supply operation. Given the cooperation that Colonel North received, it should be clear that the scandal is the administration's policy of defying the congressional ban on direct or indirect support to the contra.

The plane blew up just after takeoff, killing all 73 persons aboard. Mr. Posada was held for nine years in a maximum security prison before escaping in 1985 in mysterious circumstances. Soon after, he turned up in San Salvador working for the contra along with Mr. Rodriguez. Now Mr. Posada has vanished. Could Mr. Bush, Colonel North and other U.S. officials "monitoring" the supply operation know that Ramon Medina was Luis Posada? Mr. Posada was close to anti-Castro activists in Miami who have longstanding CIA ties. Mr. Bush served as CIA director in 1976. His son, Jeb, until recently the head of the Republican Party in Dade County, Florida, is considered a fervent contra supporter and has excellent contacts in Miami's Cuban-American community.

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OPINION

All Be Merry, Gentlemen, It's Downhill on the Bike

By George F. Will

HEVY CHASE, Maryland — In this constitutional republic, the weather is free to do what it wants, and what it often wants to do in the Washington area in December is to freeze. But this Christmas Day, drizzle or no, holds in store for me a bicycle ride to Mount Vernon, a 27-mile (43.3-kilometer) southward journey about which this can be said: It could be worse.

When the bicycle first burst upon mankind, it was more than a merely utilitarian device. It was a sign of a beckoning and dazzling future.

pine needles that fell when the tree did, a casualty of the general hysteria. The 12-year-old boy will not even sit in the same room with the — if he will pardon the word — book that he lifted from its wrapping the way you would lift a dead eel, gingerly, with thumb and forefinger, to minimize the contaminating contact with learning. By midday, the tattered remnants of peace and good will are retreating before the onslaught of hyperactive children, whose boiling energies can best be burnt off in the open air, on bicycles. One reason for the perennial popularity of bicycles as Christmas presents is that they are durable dissipaters of children's energies. One reason for the recent popularity of bicycles among adults is the aging baby-boom generation's intermittent passion for physical fitness. (As a wit observed, Americans are dedicated to fitness, and to parking as close to the stadium as possible.) But when the bicycle first burst upon mankind, it was more than a merely utilitarian device. It was a sign of a beckoning and dazzling future. In his delightful new book, "France, Fin de Siècle," Eugen Weber argues that the bicycle was "an emblem of progress and one of its agents." Mr. Weber cites Zola's remark that riding a bicycle is "a continuous apprenticeship of the will," and adds: "Though intellectuals have always been prone to give ponderous treatment to simple matters of convenience or pleasure, this sort of encomium was nei-

ther exceptional nor undeserved. It becomes more comprehensible not only in the context of the contemporary obsession with physical and moral decadence but also in the context of a world where the sort of mobility permitted by the bike was scarce, rare and exciting. The first bicycles from 1880 to 1910 probably saw more technological change than had occurred in the preceding three millennia. New instruments for the conquest of time and space — instruments of communication and transportation — were democratizing experience, making elite enjoyments available to the masses. Physical, especially technological, changes brought spiritual changes, hence changes in morals and politics. Modernity meant, among other things, a sense of vastly expanding freedom of choice that would make change, not continuity, the new norm. It suddenly dawned on people that fads and fashions in all things — dress, morals, politics, the arts — could be willed into existence and made to pass away. And what we consider the humble bicycle was a glittering part of the epiphany. Not everyone was pleased. Remoired leather bicycles after he broke his arm in a fall from one. Others disliked bikes because, as one anxious gentleman said, "with the bicycle, the last appearance of feminine modesty disappeared." Physicians warned that the bicycle, like the sewing machine, would cause "nymphomania" and "hysteria," "voluptuous sensations" and "lubricious overexcitement" and "sensual madness."

The bicycle was a cause of an epochal change in fashion. Women began wearing trousers. Furthermore, the corset, "a new Bastille to be demolished," was done in by the bicycle. The need for freedom to pedal fueled a revolt against constricting corsets. They harmed women's breathing, digestion and fertility and even led to alcoholism, a result of drinking to deaden the discomfort. Corset reform — and hence the bicycle — was an aspect of the emancipation of women because unremolded corsets had, in the words of a contemporary, placed women in "an unjust and illogical state of inferiority." Physical comfort, mobility, independence — no wonder the president of the feminist congress of 1896 gave a banquet toast to the "equalitarian and leveling bicycle."

The bike path to Mount Vernon follows the Potomac River. From Maryland, the rider goes in the direction of the river's flow, so it must be downhill, at least a bit. It is necessary to think such encouraging thoughts: when you are middle-aged and your companions are young and your bike is just a bike, not an exciting harbinger of an exotic future. Still, for the middle-aged, a bike is a reassuring reminder that there are pleasures as well as ominous associations with this sort of going outdoors.

Washington Post Writers Group.



His Last Christmas Sermon Was on Interdependence

By Coretta Scott King

ATLANTA — As co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, Martin Luther King Jr. preached two Sundays a month through most of 1967 in addition to his civil rights work. That year had been a turning point for the civil rights movement. Martin had begun to speak out against U.S. involvement in Vietnam, believing that the war drained anti-poverty funds and that it was wrong to send young Americans to

Martin's sermon to his congregation the Sunday before Christmas had a universal appeal. He described the tenuous predicament of humanity in terms that seem even more appropriate now. "This Christmas season finds us a rather bewildered human race," he began. "We have neither peace within nor peace without. Paralyzing fears harrow people by day and haunt them by night. Our world is sick with war. Everywhere we see its ominous possibilities. But he believed that there was cause for optimism. "The Christmas hope for peace and good will toward all," he said "can no longer be dismissed." There were, he said, two conceptual problems that had prevented humanity from experiencing a lasting peace through the ages. The first was the delusion of human separateness, the failure to recognize our interdependence. "If we are to have peace on Earth, our loyalties must become ecumenical rather than sectional," he said. "Our loyalties must transcend our race, our tribe, our class and our nation; and this means we must develop a world perspective. We must either learn to live together as brothers or we are going to perish together as fools." This interdependence, Martin believed, was an immutable law of creation. "It really all boils down to this," he told the crowd that had packed into Ebenezer, "all life is interrelated. We are all caught up in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied into a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly. The second misconception that Martin believed was leading to war was the inconsistency of means and ends in the search for peace. World leaders always talked eloquently about peace, he pointed out, even as they prepared for war. "We will never have peace in the world until men everywhere realize that ends are not cut off from means," he said, reiterating his commitment to non-violence in the spirit of Christ. "We must come to see that peace is not merely a distant goal we seek, but a means by which we arrive at that goal. Means and ends must cohere because the end is pre-existent in the means, and, ultimately, destructive means cannot bring about constructive ends." In accepting our fundamental interdependence and the need for peaceful means to achieve peaceful ends, humankind could experience a new age of peace and prosperity. My husband did not live to preach another Christmas sermon, but his concluding words offer comfort and hope as we celebrate Christmas 1986. "We must finally believe in the ultimate morality of the universe," he said. "With this faith, we will be able to speed up the day when there will be peace on Earth and good will toward men. It will be a glorious day when the morning stars will sing together and the sons of God will shout for joy."

MEANWHILE

die for a corrupt dictatorship. He had begun to organize the Poor People's Campaign, an interracial coalition for economic justice that was planning a huge nonviolent rally in Washington. Between raising four children and the ongoing work required of a pastor's wife, 1967 had been a hectic year for me, too. We looked forward to the Christmas season as a time of renewal.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Defense of the President

All governments have to engage at some time in secret and unorthodox actions. President Reagan must try to keep a channel open to Iran. You can bet that Moscow does not sleep. As for the \$30 million reportedly sent to the Nicaraguan Contras, they ought to receive 10 times that amount.

N.X. YANACOPOULOS, Geneva.

There is no serious comparison with Watergate. The question then was whether President Nixon had conspired to subvert the U.S. Constitution. In the Iran-contra affair the question is whether the law has been broken. As Patrick Buchanan demonstrates in "Yes, Ollie North Is an American Hero (Dec. 11)," this has often been done in the defense of liberty, and by American presidents. My thanks to Mr. Buchanan, and to Colonel North. Above all, my thanks to President Reagan, who recognizes that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance and the willingness to take risks.

EDGAR C. SHERMAN, Heerde, Netherlands.

Mark Shapiro asked (Letters, Nov. 26), after remarking that Mr. Reagan deserves sympathy and constructive advice: "Or is this sentimentality?" No, Mr. Shapiro, it is wise and tolerant.

OLGA PICURI, Zurich.

The president of the United States is the official who represents all of its people.

ple. Since the first president staked his life, honor and fortune to help establish the new nation, many presidents have followed that noble example, the latest being Mr. Reagan. Americans should take just pride in them. Besides, the complexity of the problems that a president faces today is frightening.

THEODOR H. UENTERMAN, Cascais, Portugal.

I am an admirer of the tenet that the accused is innocent until proved guilty. In equating the Reagan team with the Watergate White House, as you did in a cartoon on Dec. 5, you go too far.

RUDOLF VOLL, Hong Kong.

The American electorate has a good record for recognizing integrity and rejecting posers. Oliver North's integrity will be tested in a framework of law, with no need for hypocritical help from John Stockwell. ("Advice to North From a Man Who Ought to Know," Dec. 15.)

WALTER MCINTOSH, Athens.

Pat Buchanan is right. If Americans are the defenders of the free world, surely Colonel North's machinations have to be considered part of the task. What is so sad is that members of one of the truly free, unregulated professions left in the United States — the news media — are the least aware of the menace of communism and wish the worst for the contras who are fighting it.

TIBOR R. MACKAN, Auburn, Alabama.

Unbridled criticism and an open search for a scandal during the past six years — it is sad that authoritative newspapers and broadcasters have stooped

so low. Gratuitous damage has been done to a serious administration that, on the whole, has worked hard and well.

S.A. LEWTHIN, Melide, Switzerland.

Don't worry, Mr. President. The media sharks are overrated. Their eyes are nearly as bad as yours, not to mention their very limited memory span.

JOSEPH G. GLASS, Berlin.

Like Innocent Immigrants

Now that the hue and cry of the recent students' anger in Paris has died down, I would like to applaud these young people who silently demonstrated against the death of Malik Oussekine, one of their number, apparently at the hands of the riot police. They are a wonderfully caring, humane generation who are striving to break down the barriers of race and class which existed in my youth, and one can only admire them.

The 35 million babies aborted in the world in 1985 were innocent and defenseless, too. They had the same right to live as young Malik. Like immigrants, they asked only to be protected from violence and cared for until able to fend for themselves. I think we should ask: If abortion had been legal when I was conceived, would I be here today? Had it been legal 2,000 years ago, we might have no Christmas to celebrate.

NORENE RIOLS, Marly-le-Roi, France.

An Economy in Danger

In "Hubris Keeps Spoiling Second Terms" (Dec. 16), Kevin Phillips writes that if the present scandal continues, it may weaken the Reagan administra-

tion's "ability to manage domestic and international economic policy." What ability? What management? Someday the business community will be forced to take a sober and perhaps terrified look at what has happened to the basic well-being of the United States and much of the world under this administration. With or without the Iran-contra scandal, what action is the administration prepared to take to prevent a repetition of the great crash of 1929?

HOWARD MORGAN, Alicante, Spain.

It is ridiculous that Americans have failed to learn the lesson they are being taught by Japan. ("Senator Angered by Japan," Dec. 11.) Overstocking America with cheap goods is hidden revenge for the lost war. Why can't Americans wake up and see that their habit of buying Japanese is detrimental to their country?

ERNST MAURER, Shanghai.

But Liquor Is Quicker

The notion that love may produce opioids in the brains of children, as deduced by Barbara Herman of George Washington University ("Bonding May Be Opiate," Science, Dec. 18) when she found that puppies stopped crying for their mothers when given morphine, opens interesting perspectives. Here in the Black Forest we have a long tradition of achieving similar results by giving crying babies a sip of a famous local cherry distillate called Kirschwasser. May I infer that the tender loving care of Black Forest mothers produces liquor in the brains of local children?

RICHARD SAPPER, Baden-Baden, West Germany.

General News

SOVIETS: New Openness in Arts

experiment with alternative ways of life. Self-styled hippies lead communal lives in anonymous apartment slabs and Hare Krishna devotees secretly practice their rites. It is a half-world, where the line between sanctioned and illicit is mazy and shifting. Word is spread through the grapevine, the right to enter comes with an invitation from a friend, and the audience may include a ranking academician and a janitor who has shunned a career to pursue a passion for art. Yet in daylight, the academician and janitor are likely to conform loyally to their parts in the official image of a staid, homogeneous Soviet nation uniformly arrayed behind its Communist leadership.

Western residents of Moscow often are struck by the government's ability to mobilize hundreds of thousands of Soviet people for "peace demonstrations," parades, rallies, meetings and elections, to cheer, denounce, pledge support or vote as they are bade. What the Westerner sees is a form of dissembling with deep roots. The sort of old, stripped of legal rights before the lord and powerless to resist him, learned to conceal his thoughts and intentions behind a fawning facade. His modern progeny, reared in a nation with little tolerance for non-conformity, has carried on the tradition, taking part in ritual displays while living a different, concealed spiritual life.

To say this is not to deny the heroism of the many writers, human-rights advocates or religious believers who have suffered imprisonment or exile in defense of their rights and beliefs. For the majority of Soviet people, tradition and the brute power of the state have long eliminated open protest as a viable means of resistance. Though grateful when allowed a measure of freedom, they have rarely clamored for it.

When churches were being closed down, believers simply continued going to the churches that remained open. Today, bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church attend the funerals of Kremlin leaders and press Soviet "peace propaganda" around the world. The millions who loved the ballads of Vladimir Vysotsky, a poet and songwriter, never demanded that the government recognize or record him. They simply passed on privately copied cassettes. Today his songs are issued on Soviet-made records, and a videotape of his life is being prepared.

Examples of such changes abound in literature. Novels like Mikhail Bulgakov's "Master and Margarita" or the works of writers like Vladimir Nabokov, long banned from Russian shelves, quietly reappear years after the authors' deaths, hailed as masterpieces of Russian letters. To say that Mr. Gorbachev has given a measure of freedom to an existing process of liberalization in the arts is not to belittle his actions or intentions. A more enlightened and cultured man than his predecessors, he has shown genuine interest in encouraging the arts and improving the lives of his people. The point is that in calling for glasnost in the arts, Mr. Gorbachev met with a ready response, while in trying to instill a new energy into the economy he met with equally deep-rooted resistance.

"The process must be made irreversible," he told the group of writers. "If not us, then who? If not now, when?" The real resistance, however, has come not from enemies abroad, as often invoked by Soviet leaders to rally people to greater effort. The resistance has come, rather, from within the system that reared Mr. Gorbachev, a system whose fundamental premises and organization he has yet to challenge. Mr. Gorbachev's greatest frustration and sharpest wounds have been focused on the mammoth and overlapping bureaucracy of party apparatchiki, planners, ministries and managers shaped by Stalin to wield centralized control over this vast land. For his successors, the bureaucracy has remained both an instrument of power and an infuriating obstacle to change.

The quandary was given an unusually candid exposition in a widely discussed article in Literaturnaya Gazeta by Fyodor Burdakov, a prominent journalist and advocate of Mr. Gorbachev's new style. Mr. Burdakov set out the issue in the form of a fictional debate between Shirokov, a provincial party chief of the Gorbachev mold, and Streshnev, the old-guard politician he is replacing. While Shirokov excitedly pressed the case for urgent change, Streshnev argued the futility and even danger of rocking a system whose shape had evolved through long and painful experience. Ultimately, he said, any effort to change it was doomed. "This monster cannot be shifted, it can only be rocked," Streshnev said. "But for us to rock it would serve no purpose. It would be extremely dangerous. "And so it will be with you, Vasya. You'll cause a bit of a stir, you'll smash a few things up, you'll dis-



An artist offers his works to Sunday strollers in a Moscow park. The Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has encouraged openness in Soviet society, particularly in the arts.

rupt a few lives, and afterwards everything will get back into the old rut. So let's move as we've always done — gradually gathering pace." At the end, Shirokov told Streshnev he was being pushed aside by the new era. But it was to Streshnev that Mr. Burdakov gave the last, ominous word: "It'll still not clear whose side will win!" Perhaps the greater question is whether Mr. Gorbachev, a man shaped by his party and his system, will prove capable of putting into effect the fundamental reforms that many Western students of Soviet affairs believe are essential to reverse the Soviet Union's economic decline. There is no reason to doubt that Mr. Gorbachev is earnest in his desire for a more productive economy and a more prosperous society. He is only 55 years old, and the history of Soviet rule suggests that, like his predecessors, he will grow and change in office. Yet in his actions and statements, Mr. Gorbachev has demonstrated the belief that the problems he has so candidly described are the result of poor management and leadership, and that the principle of centralized party control can be made to work with proper incentives and administrators. While he has introduced a new, modern style of rule, using television in ways his predecessors never could, rejecting the adulation they accepted as their due and talking straight about the nation's ills, he has also retained the paternalistic autocrat in the Kremlin mold, demanding discipline, conformity and loyalty rather than consensus or debate. The glasnost he demanded of the writers was support for the kind of renewal he had decreed, not an offer to debate it. Although the

Poland Unveils Austerity Plan Higher Prices, Curb on Wages May Cause 'Dissatisfaction'

By Jackson Diehl, Washington Post Service

WARSAW — The government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski has unveiled tough steps to limit wages, cut price subsidies and strengthen central authority over factories next year in an effort to reverse a deteriorating economic situation. The policies, outlined at meetings last week of the Communist Party Central Committee and parliament, foresee no improvement in living standards next year and risk provoking some "public dissatisfaction," according to Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda. The proposals have been met with the criticism that they would restore the worst features of the centralized system that hobbled the country for decades after the war. Independent economists and Western diplomats said the measures fell short of the strong austerity program General Jaruzelski had initially suggested at the Communist Party congress earlier this year. Yet the plan could pose a crucial test of the government's ability to control workers in large factories, who have successfully pressured for large annual wage increases since the early 1980s, experts said.

Poland's economic growth rate and trade performance have declined for the third successive year, and the continuation of inflationary trends has raised fears of worsening shortages. The adoption Friday by the parliament, or Sejm, of next year's central plan as well as a group of amendments to economic laws was preceded by weeks of sometimes bitter public debate in which the government was strongly criticized by unions and economists for attempting to reverse a liberalization of the economy begun in 1981. The authorities eventually backed down from several proposed steps that would have stripped power from worker self-management councils in factories and recreated huge industrial conglomerates that the reform originally broke up. Some of the planned steps conform to policies favored by the International Monetary Fund, which Poland rejoined earlier this year as part of an effort to ease the burden of its \$30-billion foreign debt. Western economists expect Warsaw to seek to negotiate an economic stabilization program with the IMF next year involving a multibillion-dollar loan.

Deputy Prime Minister Szalajda said government subsidies to industry and consumer goods, which now amount to \$7.7 billion annually and cover 20 percent of production, will be cut by 15 percent next year. Prices for utilities and heavily subsidized raw materials such as coal will be increased 26 percent, he said, and a more realistic exchange rate established between the zloty and the dollar. All three measures are key points for winning IMF support, diplomats said, and could help encourage the free market forces the change was meant to unleash in the economy.

Nevertheless, other parts of the plan tend to strengthen the power of the bureaucracy over individual factories. Legal amendments approved by the Sejm give ministries more power to dictate the production of state companies, their supplies of raw materials and even the salaries of their directors. The strongest government steps are meant to curtail wage increases, which have been rising faster than both production and prices in recent years as factory managers have bowed to pressure from workers. Under new legal provisions, the government will set a ceiling on wage increases and heavily tax any company that exceeds it. Economic ministers will also have the authority to order a wage-price freeze. Government officials said they intended to hold wage increases next year to 14 percent, the same level as prices. This year, officials had expected to keep both raises and prices at 13 percent, only to see wages soar by nearly 20 percent, exacerbating inflation and the danger of shortages. The authorities have not disclosed when or by how much they intend to raise food prices, which provoked Poland's last three political upheavals.

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New Dublin Gas GAS UTILITY FOR SALE DUBLIN, IRELAND. The assets of Dublin Gas Company (In Receivership) are offered for sale by the Receiver. The Company, which is the sole distributor of natural gas in Dublin City, has 120,000 customers and annual gas sales in excess of 8 billion cubic feet and is operating as a going concern. Prospective purchasers will be required to produce evidence of the availability of substantial funds confirmed by an acceptable bank before further details of the Company can be supplied. Interested parties (principals only) should contact the Receiver, Mr Bernard Somers F.C.A., not later than 12 noon on 7th January 1987, in writing at: O'Hare Barry & Associates, OR Chartered Accountants, IPC House, Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, DUBLIN 4 Ireland. Dublin Gas Company (In Receivership) D'Olier Street, DUBLIN 2 Ireland.

Sanedem Founders Reserve Port NO LONGER RESERVED TO THE ENGLISH. Image of a man in a hat and coat.

ARTS / LEISURE

Chris Rea: Pondering Success

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Stumbling out of his band bus on Rue St. Honoré in front of still another hotel after 52 one-nighters and an all-night drive, Chris Rea had "this sudden intense desire" to be the florist he saw making an early morning delivery.

The florist was obviously square, a nine-to-five. Rea imagined the square florist in his spic-and-span kitchen flooded with the morning sun, his wife brewing strong coffee, their chirping children getting ready to go to school. The florist did not seem nearly so square as he might have 52 gigs earlier, and Rea did not feel as lumpy as he would have liked. Wouldn't it be hip, he wondered, if his turned out to be square?

He wrote a song that day. One stanza goes: "A life that is easy / A dream to be free / Flunkers for someone / But they ain't for you / And they sure ain't for me / We're just passing through..."

After writing and singing what he describes as "happy songs to which nobody paid much attention" on five "moderately unsuccessful" albums, Rea's "Shamrock Diaries" was certified platinum in Germany, gold in Holland and hit number one in Ireland in 1985. This year's follow-up, "On The Beach," is about people who have "lost what we know," who are trapped "between the eyes of love," "behind garden walls" and "in chains of each other," soldiers of fortune who "scrub forever and never come clean" and old friends who "never get back to you." It was even bigger. He wrote the former back home in Middlesbrough, the English North Country, staying with his father; the latter on the island of Fomentera, Spain.

He was "gloomy" in both places, but "it's better being warm and miserable. The only difference between the two albums is 22 degrees of misery."

Rea's blond hair was pulled back into a ponytail. It needed a wash. There were black pouches under his eyes. It was damp outside. "There are people who unload bricks from lorries every day. Just when they've taken the last brick off one, another loaded lorry backs up. It's good to remember that when I get too cynical."

He shivered and sighed. "People seem to like my cynical side. Maybe 'ironic' is a better word. Or 'nature.' I don't know. Maybe I'm just getting old. I don't like talking about myself. It's very strange, journalists ask me, 'but, what's that song about?' I haven't the foggiest. I've just had a baby daughter and maybe she's making me totally daft. I prefer to be daft. Dave Matlack, our drummer, says you should always be serious about what you do but never take yourself seriously. I agree with that but it makes it difficult to do interviews. I just write songs. Let somebody else analyze them."



"People seem to like my cynical side."

Rea was not unhappy to be "booted out of college" at the age of 18 (he's 33 now). He had been afraid of becoming a "terminal student." He wanted to major in English literature but "when asked what Siegfried Sassoon meant, you have to say what they think he meant. You can't say, 'I don't think he meant that at all.'"

Born of an Italian father and an Irish mother, he was brought up in the family ice-cream shop they lived above. By 21, having still not found a focus, he just "drifted" into music. He did not bring the tapes of songs he had started to write for anyone. The catalyst was, he recalls, "hearing a Joe Walsh record one Friday night." Inspired, he went out and bought a slide guitar the next day. He had a "good feel for it" and has become a respected player. When his first band needed material, the songs came out of the drawer.

His first record, "Whatever Happened to Benny Santini" earned him a Grammy nomination for Most Promising New Artist of 1976. Other nominees were Bruce Springsteen and Elvis Costello. Blocked by punk, Rea became a

cult artist. His quiet, grainy voice singing introspective, happy-ending love songs was considered unfashionable. There were a few top 40 hits — "Fool If You Think It's Over" and "I Can Hear You Hearbeat" — but they didn't take him anywhere until he started to verbalize his alienation.

Now he sees "this modern rock business as a large ocean liner with five or six different bars. Everybody cut off from each other. That's the way I look at the charts. Recently we did a big TV special with other groups. Our band kept breaking up listening to their conversations. They talked about 'tight lights.' We were discussing the pros and cons of Erroll Garner and Oscar Peterson. They were wondering whether or not to wear blue. I thought, 'My goodness, are we in the same business?'"

"Sometimes, when I get really fed up with this system that calls music 'product,' I like to fantasize my wife and I, retired, walking slowly hand-in-hand in Vevey alongside Lake Geneva. I seem to have this intense desire to be an old-age pensioner."

Whiting on the English at War

By Robert Cushman

LONDON — The greatest wish of Alice in Wonderland was to find her way into a beautiful, and presumably English, garden. It is the most seductive image in the book, and it works in other contexts as well. There can be few more attractive settings for a comedy than an English garden on a summer day; peaceful and ordered yet an ideal home for craziness.

The wonder is that so few playwrights have taken advantage of it. One who did was the late John Whiting whose "A Penny for a Song" failed at its first London appearance in 1951, but has never quite disappeared. The Royal Shakespeare Company has revived it twice, a signal honor for any playwright except their own. The current production by Howard Davies is a languorous, funny and enchanting journey into a world unshakable by anything except a major war.

Which is what shakes it here. It is 1805, England expects a Napoleonic invasion, and all its best brains are bent on how best to resist it. So are some of its other brains. Sir Timothy Bellboys, for example, a south coast landowner, has tried to raise a private army but, alas, it has been taken over by the government. So he plans, aided by a theatrical uniform and a French phrase book, to dress up as Bonaparte and order the insurgents back home in their own language. Timothy's brother Lampret is a pyromaniac in reverse; he has his own fire engine and plans to do his bit in the coming conflict by extinguishing all enemy conflagrations. Lampret's wife, meanwhile, is off to East Anglia to lend her formidable strengths to a corps of amazons.

Among them come a philosopher from London, who acts as a mildly disenchanted chorus to what Whiting called "the finer lunacies of the English at war," and a blinded soldier on his way to see mad George III and ask him to stop the killing. He pauses on his doomed mission to fall briefly and requitedly in love with Lampret's daughter. Neither the love-making nor the philosophizing in this comedy will bear very close scrutiny, but they have undeniable charm; and the image of the soldier's companion — a small, orphaned boy off to Bethlehem because someone has told him, without mentioning dates, that a child was born there whom he

thinks might be his brother — is a haunting one. This is a play of hopeless but honorable guests. Every character is a Don Quixote.

Its real strength, though, is in the farce that develops when the obsessives go into action. Timothy in Napoleonic rig is chased by his own former recruits, takes to the sky in a balloon, and finds himself descending in it straight down his own well. The local forces, convinced

THE LONDON STAGE

that Boney has landed, light warning fires that Lampret promptly extinguishes. The mechanics of all this fill the great Barbican stage, whose more unmanageable expanses have anyway been tactfully walled off by Bob Crowley's arboreal set. Brian Cox, a burly, sensitive actor, blossoms into a fine tetchy madness as Timothy.

My favorite in an excellent supporting cast is David Bradley who, as the family gardener, spends the whole evening up a tree, commissioned by one Bellboys to look out for fires and by the other for ships. He is not unmanfully grumpy, and his occasional respectful complaints are perfect punctuation. The bitter-sweet ending, as dusk descends on a garden and a country intact but still vulnerable, is irresistible. And the program has been printed in a becoming shade of green.

The RSC women's group, formed by the company's disconcerted actresses, has begun operations in the Barbican Pit with "Heresies," the fruit of workshop improvisations on themes supplied by the author Deborah Levy, who then went away and wrote the play. It is avowedly concerned with creativity; in one corner of the stage sits a male architect who has sold out, and in another a female composer who hasn't. The man has harmed many people including himself, a Hungarian (described in the program as "the displaced person") who has born him a daughter he fiercely covets, and his current mistress, a limber lady (Susan Tracy) acrobatic contortions are among the highlights of the evening) who lives for money and her body until her sisters make her see the light. Her name is Mayonnaise. (The whimsy is fairly typical), and she is estranged from her mother but

— in a development that is already a cliché of feminist drama — is reconciled with her when they realize that they are both, after all, women. She helps the Hungarian recapture her daughter. It could never, in a play like this, have been a son.

The characters are unbelievable, the development prolix, the canvas sprawling (Northern Ireland is brought in, as if to leave no oppression out) and the dialogue, attempting elegance, is often merely arch. But these are faults shared by many male playwrights, including some of the highest praised, and if full of wit and compassion keep the play from being dismissible. Susan Todd has directed it with style, Ann Mitchell as a vicar's housekeeper is revealed as an actress of singular power, and the two token males in the cast, Roger Allam and Clive Russell, are good and loyal enough to set you musing at their exclusion from the play's harmonious ending.

To return to where I came in: "Alice in Wonderland" is the Christmas attraction at the Lyric Hammersmith in an adaptation by John Wells. It is a very faithful version, keeping all the action, most of the dialogue, and many of the heroine's thoughts. This makes Alice a role of Hamlet proportions. Luckily this production has a leading lady, Lesley Manville, who, though aged 30 looks and sounds exactly right. She has to carry the first 20 minutes, growing alternately bigger and smaller, alone except for the special effects. These are clever, and nearly convincing, but it is a relief when the other characters start appearing. At least it would be if more of the actors were on easy terms with Carroll's wit. Harold Innocent, doubling as Caterpillar and Tortoise, is the only one who is head!

Much of the show is done to music; in Carl Davis's score the Queen of Hearts becomes a monster out of Italian opera. It sort of works but it slows the proceedings down, and the gulf between the flabby padding of Wells's lyrics and Carroll's stinging originals is uncomfortably wide. But the garden, if not everything in it, is lovely.

Robert Cushman is a London-based theater critic and broadcaster.

DOONESBURY



Table with 5 columns: NYSE Most Actives, listing stock symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

Table with 2 columns: Market Sales, listing NYSE 3 P.M. volume, AMEX 3 P.M. volume, and NYSE 1000 volume.

Table with 5 columns: NYSE index, listing Composite, Transp., Utilities, and Finance indices.

Tuesday's NYSE 3pm. Via The Associated Press.

Table with 5 columns: AMEX Diary, listing various market indicators.

Table with 5 columns: NASDAQ Index, listing Composite, Industrial, Finance, and Banks indices.

Table with 5 columns: Dow Jones Bond Averages, listing various bond categories.

Table with 5 columns: NYSE Diary, listing market events.

Table with 5 columns: Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y., listing buy and sell volumes.

Table with 5 columns: Dow Jones Averages, listing Industrial, Transp., Utilities, and Comp. averages.

Table with 5 columns: Standard & Poor's Index, listing various market indicators.

Table with 5 columns: Previous NASDAQ Diary, listing market data.

Large table with multiple columns: NYSE Most Actives, listing various stock symbols and their performance.

Selling Pressure Rises on NYSE

NEW YORK — Share prices were sharply lower late Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, hurt by year-end selling and apathetic buyers.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 16.59 to 1,909.59 at 3 P.M.

Declines led advances by a 3-1 ratio. Volume at 3 P.M. was about 153.19 million shares, compared with 127.89 million in the same period Monday.

Analysts said prices were being pressured by year-end selling because of tax legislation. Long-term capital gains lose their preferential treatment under the new tax law. Investment advisers are telling clients that to avoid next year's higher tax rate, stocks should be sold by Tuesday's close to ensure the transactions are settled by the end of the year.

"The market's problem is that the weakness of the last two weeks has created an oversold condition and that the path of least resistance is down," said Christine Calles, technical analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds.

Investors currently have little interest or reason to buy stocks and so the market continues to drift lower, she said. The much-discussed traditional year-end rally is "more folklore than fact," the analyst said. "It makes for nice cocktail party talk at holiday time, but it doesn't present a significant investment opportunity."

She said investors will probably do some buying at the beginning of 1987.

"There always seems to be some new money liberated after the first of the year and inevitably, there's some buying in the first two weeks or so," she said.

To Our Readers

Wall Street closing prices are not available in this edition because of computer problems in Paris. This edition carries 3 p.m. prices. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

At 3 P.M., AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up a bit. American Express followed, losing ground. Commonwealth Edison was lower.

Among other blue chips, IBM was down 2 to 121 1/2. General Motors and Merck were gaining. USX, Union Carbide and Sears were lower.

Exxon was up a bit. Atlantic Richfield, Mobil, Chevron and Texaco were lower.

Shares Mixed in Singapore

Shares finished on a mixed note on the Singapore stock market Tuesday. Agence France-Press reported frax. Singapore.

Price changes were restricted to very narrow margins. Most investors and speculators stayed away in view of the Christmas and New Year holidays. Trading Wednesday is for half a day only.

Volume was hardly changed at 11.77 million shares. The Straits Times industrial index managed a 2.7-point gain to close at 898.66.

Among the top 20 price changes, gains ranging between 4 and 16 cents were posted while among the losers the range was between 3 and 18 cents.

Consolidated Plantations and Highland & Lowland appreciated 3 and 5 cents to 2.62 and 3.62 while Harrison's dropped 4 cents to 3.62. In the mining sector Berjantai and MMC added 1 and 2 cents to 2.12 and 1.25.

Table with multiple columns: NYSE Most Actives, listing various stock symbols and their performance.

Table with multiple columns: NYSE Most Actives, listing various stock symbols and their performance.

Small handwritten note at the bottom of the page.

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AMER. INDEX P. 10
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WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24-25, 1986

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

More Than a Night Person Is Needed for Night Work

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
The second of two articles.
International Herald Tribune.

LONDON — New research shows that some people adapt better to working nights than shift work — than others. Some researchers believe that to preserve the health of employees and improve safety and productivity levels at night, companies should pay more attention when they hire people to the question of whether they will adapt to shift work.

Twenty to 30 percent of night workers cannot cope with the hours.

Research at the University of Sussex in England shows that some people suffer less doing night work and therefore stay awake, make fewer mistakes and perform well. Some U.S. time-cycle biologists are helping companies select people who are best adapted to shift work.

At one end of the spectrum, there are people who say they actually prefer to work at night. According to a survey of 2,000 shift workers by Don Tepas, a professor of psychology at the University of Connecticut, 35 percent said they preferred to work nights.

At the other end, Simon Folkard, a psychologist at the University of Sussex who is conducting the research on adaptation to night work, estimates that 20 to 30 percent of shift workers cannot cope with the hours and eventually drop out of their jobs. Previous research has shown a slight correlation between evening types — people who prefer to get up late and go to bed late — and adaptability to shift work. A standard "owl and lark" questionnaire determines whether an individual is an evening or a morning type.

BUT, ACCORDING TO Mr. Folkard's research, there is a far greater correlation between people who are flexible in their daily habits and those who adapt well to night work than there is between evening types and night work. Mr. Folkard has devised a questionnaire that specifically measures a person's degree of flexibility.

Since many unions object to psychological tests, companies worry that they could face legal action if they asked shift workers to fill in questionnaires measuring their adaptability.

"In an ideal world you would want to try to select people," said Martin C. Moore-Eda, director of the Institute of Circadian Physiology at Harvard Medical School and president of Circadian Technologies Inc., which advises companies on improving shift-work patterns. "It is clear some people are much more adaptable than others to shift work."

According to estimates by the European Community Commission, shift workers represent 20 percent of the labor force in Europe and are increasing in the services and financial sectors. As a result, the nature of shift work is changing from traditional assembly-line tasks to such complex tasks as working at computer terminals.

Adriatic Express, a U.S. service division, for example, has a 24-hour service. So do an increasing number of big London and New York law firms, investment banks and brokers. To compete with traders in Asia and Australia, the Chicago Board of Trade is planning to introduce night trading sessions.

The University of Sussex's research has also shown that people perform different tasks well at different times. The most interesting

See NIGHT, Page 11

Bus Lines Are Sold In U.S.

\$350 Million For Greyhound

United Press International

PHOENIX, Arizona — Greyhound Corp. announced an agreement Tuesday to sell Greyhound Lines Inc., the company's domestic intercity bus lines, for more than \$350 million to a group of Dallas bus company executives.

The sale, which does not include Greyhound Lines of Canada and some real estate, is for cash, securities, royalties and other considerations, a company announcement said.

In midday trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Greyhound shares rose \$2.125 to \$32.25.

The investor group is led by Fred G. Currey of Dallas, according to John W. Teets, chairman and chief executive officer of the Greyhound Corp. Mr. Currey is chairman of BusLease Inc., which owns and manages a fleet of more than 1,100 intercity buses.

Associated with him in the acquisition are Craig R. Lentsch, president of BusLease, and P. Anthony Lannie, executive vice president of BusLease.

The sale followed a vote by members of the Amalgamated Council of Greyhound Local Unions to reject a proposed two-year contract that would have cut wages by 9 percent and benefits by 5 percent.

Last summer, Mr. Teets said Greyhound would sell or liquidate the bus lines if it did not gain concessions from the union.

He reportedly sought concessions to allow the bus line to generate a 15 percent return on equity. Last year, the company earned \$15 million, a return of about 10 percent.

Mr. Teets said that Greyhound was profitable only because of cost-cutting measures and layoffs that have claimed thousands of union jobs.

When union workers rejected the contract this month, it was the second time in less than a year that they refused to make concessions.

The company's 4,200 bus drivers and other union employees have been working without a contract since Oct. 31.

Closing date for the sale is scheduled no later than mid-March. In the interim, Greyhound will continue to operate its bus service with no change in schedules or routes.

Airbus Faces Its Toughest Deadline

Funds, Orders For 2 New Jets Still Uncertain

By Guy Collins Reuters

PARIS — The European Airbus consortium, faced with strong U.S. competition, is entering a critical three months before it decides whether to proceed with its new A-330 medium-range and A-340 long-range aircraft.

The decision, which will govern the future of the consortium as Europe's leading civilian aircraft manufacturer, hinges on two main factors, industry sources say. These are the amount of government funding available and Airbus Industrie's ability to persuade five airlines to commit themselves as launch customers for the planes.

The U.S. government has chosen this crucial period to start a verbal offensive against the level of subsidies that Airbus receives from the West German, French, British and Spanish governments.

On a recent visit to Europe, the U.S. special trade representative, Clayton K. Yaitter, listed Airbus as a main complaint in a growing trade dispute between the United States and the European Community over subsidies and protectionism.

Washington argues that subsidies enable Airbus to compete unfairly with U.S. plane manufacturers, although Airbus has pointed out that such American corporations as Boeing Co. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. benefit from substantial military funding.

But, while the political battle is growing hotter, the Airbus consortium faces a self-imposed deadline in March for a commercial decision on whether to launch the A-330 and A-340 projects.

The A-340 is a long-range jet designed to complement, rather than compete with, the hugely successful Boeing 747. It would carry about 260 passengers, barely half the capacity of the 747, but would be able to fly 13,000 kilometers (8,100 miles) nonstop, making it suitable for such long routes as Paris-Singapore or Frankfurt-Santiago where traffic might not justify regular 747 service.

The plane, due to become operational by 1991, faces competition principally from McDonnell Douglas's proposed MD-11 three-engine jet, an extended and updated version of the DC-10.

The first contract for the MD-11 was announced this month by British Caledonian Group PLC: these firm orders and options on six more, Scandinavian Airline Systems soon followed, giving the U.S. manufacturer the required number of planes to begin production.

McDonnell Douglas has said it needed firm orders for at least 20 of the planes before it could begin production, whose costs have been estimated at \$700 million.

The twin-engine A-330, which uses a basic design similar to the A-340 and can be built only in association with it, would seat between 300 and 350 passengers and is designed to compete with existing three-engine wide-bodied jets.

It would have a range of 9,300 kilometers and, while designed for medium-range routes, will be capable of flying the North Atlantic.

Airbus puts development costs of the A-330 and A-340 projects at about \$2.5 billion, a sum that the four consortium members — Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, Aerospatiale of France, British Aerospace and CASA of Spain — will have to raise in proportion to their share of the project work.

Deutsche Airbus GmbH, the German umbrella company for the Airbus project, has told the Bonn government that it will require several billion marks in financing before it could proceed on the two planes.

But Bonn, while unlikely to See AIRBUS, Page 11



The assembly line at Aerospatiale, an Airbus partner.

Durables Orders In U.S. Up 5.9% In November

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories for durable goods surged 5.9 percent in November, the government reported Tuesday, but the increase was mainly due to a big gain in military orders.

The 5.9 percent increase represents a \$6.1 billion rise, to a record level of \$109.7 billion, in orders last month, according to the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The November increase was the largest in durable goods since the 8.2 percent increase in October and rose 4.7 percent in September. The department had estimated earlier that orders fell 6 percent in October.

Aircraft orders accounted for more than half of the \$10.54 billion in new military orders, which rose 110.8 percent from October to November, the sharpest increase since a 140.2 percent surge in August 1974.

Excluding the military category, orders of durable goods — those expected to last three years or more — rose 0.6 percent in November after declining 1.3 percent in October and rising 4.6 percent in September.

Analysts did not express surprise at the big increase in military orders. The category is volatile from month to month, depending on the flow of government contracts.

All figures reported in the durable goods statistics are seasonally adjusted.

Economists had different opinions on the impact of the higher percentage.

"I wouldn't read anything into the numbers because the bulk of the increase is in defense orders," said Lawrence Chimerine of the Chase Econometrics forecast firm in Pennsylvania.

"The economy is still in the slow growth mode it has been in for 19 years and there is no sign of a recovery," he said.

However, Allen Sinai of Shearson Lehman Brothers said the increase in factory orders, even without military buying, was "decent and encouraging."

Mr. Sinai added, however, that the November figures were not "promise of robust manufacturing activity" in the months ahead.

In major industrial categories, transportation equipment increased 15.9 percent, or \$4.1 billion, reflecting Defense Department purchase orders. Excluding military orders, transportation equipment increased 6.4 percent, reflecting drop in the automotive and commercial aircraft industries.

Orders for machinery increased \$1.8 billion, or 5.7 percent, with about one-fourth of the increase attributed to new orders for computer equipment, the bureau said.

Orders for primary metals declined \$300 million, or 3.1 percent for the third consecutive month; loss.

New orders in the key category of nonmilitary capital goods, which generally reflect business spending rose \$1.9 billion, or 7 percent, in November. Analysts attributed part of this gain to a rush by businesses to purchase equipment before new tax laws take effect on Jan. 1. Equipment purchased before then qualifies for faster tax depreciation write-offs.

Shipments of durable goods edged up a scant 0.1 percent in November to \$107.5 billion, as an increase in shipments of machinery offset declines in other industries.

Unfilled orders at the end of November were estimated to be up 0.6 percent from October. (UPI, AP)

U.S. Bank Has Ruling Overturned

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court ruled Tuesday that Bankers Trust Co., a New York banking company, can sell commercial paper on behalf of its customers.

The three-member U.S. Court of Appeals panel here overruled Judge Joyce Hens Green, who had said Bankers Trust was engaged in underwriting when it sells short-term securities on behalf of its clients, a violation of federal law.

Last February, Mrs. Green ruled that Bankers Trust violated the 53-year-old legal separation of commercial banking and investment banking by selling commercial paper for its customers.

Commercial paper is an unsecured promissory note — essentially an IOU — sold by companies to raise short-term cash.

Tom Paris, a spokesman for Bankers Trust, the ninth largest U.S. bank holding company, said company officials could not comment on the decision until they had seen it.

The appeals court panel, in an opinion by Judge Robert H. Bork, said the arguments of the Securities Industry Association, a trade association that brought the suit, must be rejected.

"We consequently owe the board's determination substantial deference" or "significant weight," wrote Mr. Bork, referring to the Federal Reserve Board. "Since Congress has not clearly addressed the question of whether activities such as those conducted by Bankers Trust fall within the prohibitions" of the law, "we must examine whether the agency, in filling the statutory gap left by Congress, has acted reasonably."

The three-member panel said, "We believe that the board's determination is reasonable."

The case of Bankers Trust, which has been selling commercial paper for clients since 1978 has been challenged by the SIA, which groups brokers and dealers. The Supreme Court ruled in 1984 that commercial paper were securities under federal law.

But the high court made no decision on whether Bankers Trust was engaged in underwriting when it acted as agent in selling commercial paper on behalf of customers.

Japanese Said to Be Still Hungry for Foreign Investments

By Yoshiko Mori Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese investors have yet to satisfy their appetite for foreign stocks and bonds and could invest another 30 billion yen (\$184 million) in foreign concerns over the next three months, securities investment managers here say.

This year's deregulation of overseas investment rules and a conviction that the yen has steadied against the dollar are spurring the steady interest in foreign securities, the managers said when questioned in a survey.

Institutions, currently awash with funds, are eager to buy such instruments because there appear to be few attractive domestic investments.

Hideki Kamasaka, general manager of Nikko Securities Co. international bond department, said that life insurers, trust bank pension funds and fund trusts, securities investment trusts and corporations will continue to be major buying forces in the foreign market.

This is because declining Japanese interest rates and prospects for only limited gains in the domestic stock market have led institutions and other major investors to continue searching overseas for profit opportunities.

Yield differentials, an opportunity to diversify risk, and expectations of a rise in U.S. stock prices in the second half of 1987 are the main prices of overseas securities, according to investment managers in Japan.

However, some investors are also looking for gains from currency movements.

"Strong Japanese demand for foreign securities, mainly dollar-denominated, will be generated next year, particularly due to the bullish middle-term outlook for the dollar," Mr. Kamasaka said.

Institutions also hope to maximize profit from such securities by using currency hedges, investing through foreign subsidiaries and hiring investment advisers, managers said.

Investments in real estate and securities through overseas subsidiaries have already generated profits, they added.

In August, the Finance Ministry raised the limit on foreign asset holdings by insurance companies and trust bank pension fund accounts to 30 percent of total assets from 25 percent. It also abolished limits on foreign asset purchases.

One research institute, which declined to be identified, estimated that life insurers held about 10 percent of their 59.6 trillion yen in assets in foreign securities as Sept. 30. Trust bank pension funds held 9.5 percent of their 12.2 trillion yen in assets at the end of March in foreign securities, mostly bonds.

The research institute forecast this level would rise to 12 to 13 percent of total holdings at the end of March next year.

Foreign securities buying will be further aided by the introduction in October of variable life insurance policies.

"Active short-term investment in U.S. bonds will continue on expectations of declining U.S. interest rates, with the long bond yield at about 7 percent in first quarter 1987," said Ichiro Hayashi, a manager at Nippon Life Insurance Co.

Some insurers will also continue to invest through special trusts called Tokkin trusts, some of which employ overseas investment advisory firms due to a lack of local fund managers, he said.

The portfolios of Tokkin and fund trusts are free of capital gains tax and assessed separately from normal portfolios. Capital gains from these investment vehicles may not be paid as dividends to policy holders.

The seven major Japanese trust banks had entrusted 16.72 trillion yen with Tokkin and fund trusts at the end of September, of which about 17 percent was invested in foreign securities.

Stock investment trusts, which had total assets of 15.95 trillion yen at the end of September, up from 8.518 trillion yen a year earlier, are eagerly setting up new global funds, fund managers said.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, etc.

Closest in London and Zurich, farthest in other European centers. New York rates of 2 P.M. (a) Commercial (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted (h) Not available (i) To buy one pound: 100.00/100.00

Other Dollar Values: Currency per U.S. Dollar, U.S. per Currency, etc.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (Bureau of Economic Analysis), Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan), Banque Paribas (Paris), Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (Washington), Reuters (London), Reuters (Sydney), Reuters (Zurich), Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (Bureau of Economic Analysis), Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan), Banque Paribas (Paris), Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (Washington), Reuters (London), Reuters (Sydney), Reuters (Zurich), Other data from Reuters and AP.

Key Money Rates: Class, Price, etc.

West Germany: Lombard rate, Overnight rate, etc.

Japan: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

France: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Switzerland: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

London: Discount rate, Call money, etc.

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Date. Includes entries for Hong Kong, Paris, Zurich, etc.

Source: Reuters.

Going Private Suits Paribas Fine

Chairman Says Denationalization Will Raise Capital

By Malcolm Whittaker Reuters

PARIS — Cie. Financière de Paribas, the French banking group, and its main subsidiary, Banque Paribas, will benefit when they are sold to private investors next month in that they will be allowed to raise more capital, the group's chairman said Tuesday.

The executive, Michel François-Poncet, said in an interview that the raising of additional funds had always been the weak point of the French banking system.

"We need to grow, and therefore will have to call upon the markets, which we cannot do being nationalized," he said. "The return to a private status means we can become independent again."

Mr. François-Poncet did not envisage that Paribas would make major changes in areas in which the bank specializes. "But with increased equity we will be able to act more as a principal than an intermediary," he said.

The sale of Paribas is set for the second half of January, he said. It will be the first of six main banking groups sold to the public under the conservative government's ambitious plan to return 65 banking, industrial and insurance companies to the private sector by 1991.

Banking sources said Paribas was probably the major French bank for lead managing domestic bond issues, while its London-based Banque Paribas Capital Markets was among its most active subsidiaries.

Its industrial banking activities cover stakes in about 600 companies in a portfolio worth more than 20 billion francs (\$3.08 billion) at the end of 1985.

Unlike France's three main clearing banks — Banque Nationale de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais and Société Générale — Paribas had never been government-controlled

until it was nationalized by a Socialist government in 1982. Banking and stock market sources value the Paribas group at around 20 billion francs. Mr. François-Poncet declined to confirm the figure but said the stock placement would be "the biggest share offer ever made on the Paris financial market."

"If we attract between 500,000 and 600,000 individual shareholders I think the government will consider this to be a huge success," Mr. François-Poncet said, adding that before nationalization the group had about 150,000 shareholders.

On Monday, the group published half-year consolidated results for the first time. It showed consolidated net profit of 1.87 billion francs at the end of June, against full-year 1985 profit of 2.73 billion francs.

The Finance Ministry has decided that as much as 20 percent of the group's capital of 2.33 billion francs will be privately placed to stabilize part of the shareholding.

One-fifth of the capital will be placed abroad, with Paribas itself leading the placement. Another 10 percent will be reserved for employees.

Both of these provisions are similar to those that were in operation one month ago for the first public sale of a French state company, Cie. de Saint-Gobain.

The price of Paribas shares put up for private sale will be set 2.5 percent higher than the price set for the public flotation, which still must be fixed.

News of the group's coming denationalization sent the price of its investment certificates soaring to 945 francs from 900 earlier this month. Apparently fearing this could set too steep a price for the small investor, Paribas said that it would divide its capital to give a share price that several Paris bro-

Saint-Gobain At 350 Francs, With No Sellers

Reuters

PARIS — Shares in Cie. de Saint-Gobain, the first French company to be denationalized by the current government, were indicated at 350 francs (about \$53) with no sellers on Tuesday, the first day of trading on the Paris Bourse.

The government sold a 70 percent stake in the glass and construction-material maker at 310 francs a share in a public flotation early this month.

The share was first quoted Tuesday at 320 francs and was marked up immediately to 350 on heavy demand with no trade done for lack of sellers.

Individual investors were allotted 17.6 million shares and institutional buyers 2.6 million of the 20.2 million put up for sale on the domestic market.

Paribas said it would split each of its 100 franc nominal shares and investment certificates, a form of nonvoting stock, into two of a nominal 50 francs. Brokerage sources said this operation would probably take place before the share sale.

Last week, Finance Minister Edouard Balladur warned against speculation on the certificate price. They were quoted at 873 francs at Monday's close.

Paribas has just launched a 40 million franc publicity campaign aimed at potential investors. "The response has been very good, with about a quarter of calls asking for information coming from ordinary workers," the chairman said.

A recent study by Savory Millin, the London-based brokers and analysts, said Paribas's prospects for 1986/87 were excellent.

"The group will benefit from the deregulation of French financial markets, high turnover and commissions on securities transactions, and concentrated expansion of fee-earning products rather than low-margin lending," its study said. The analysis reflects a widely held view among Paris brokers that Paribas is likely to attract considerable buying interest from both domestic and foreign investors.

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Interested parties should apply in confidence to: Manager Director, Trans Eurasia Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 98611, TST Post Office, Hong Kong.

Asia Pacific Growth Fund. Weekly net asset value on 19-12-1986 US \$28.26. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

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U.S. Futures

Dec 23

Grains

Table of grain futures prices including wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Oil

Table of oil futures prices including soybean oil and heating oil.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices including cattle and hogs.

Food

Table of food futures prices including coffee and sugar.

Currency Options

Table of currency option prices for various international currencies.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices including sugar and coffee.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices including sugar and coffee.

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Table of Asian commodity prices including rubber and tin.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices including aluminum and copper.

Table of international stock market indices including Nikkei and Dow Jones.

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Table of industrial commodity prices including lumber and heating oil.

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Table of major stock market indices from various countries.

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Table of dividend payments for various companies.

Spot Commodities

Table of spot commodity prices for various goods.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index option prices.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM futures option prices.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Kraftwerk Buying Exxon Nuclear

Under the agreement, Kraftwerk Union will acquire all the common stock of Exxon Nuclear. Exxon will hold a small nonvoting, preferred stock position in Exxon Nuclear for a limited time.

Belzberg Urges GTE Corp. to Spin Off Stake in US Sprint Communications

First City disclosed earlier this month that it had acquired less than 5 percent of the Stamford, Connecticut-based telecommunication company.

Hitachi, Toshiba Plan U.S. Chips Of 1 Megabit

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp., two of Japan's major electronics companies, said Tuesday they will start assembling large-capacity semiconductors in the United States next year to meet growing world demand.

Lufthansa Parent Expects Lower '86 Profit

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Lufthansa AG, the parent of West Germany's national airline, said Tuesday that the company's net profit would probably be lower in 1986 than last year's 63 million Deutsche marks (\$31.8 million).

Swings in Dollar Rate Called Threat to Health of Porsche

FRANKFURT — Porsche AG, the West German luxury automaker, which sells more than half of its cars in the United States, is "uncomfortably exposed" to dollar fluctuations, Phillips & Drew, the British brokerage concern, said Tuesday.

COMPANY NOTES

Arnold Mondadori Editore Finanziaria SpA is offering 9 million ordinary shares and 36 million convertible bonds on the Italian market in a 90 billion lire (\$57.3 million) operation that concludes Monday.

Ford Says Sales Will Set Record In Europe in '86

DETROIT, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. said its European sales would total 1.49 million cars and trucks in 1986, up more than 50,000 vehicles from the previous record set in 1983.

Hitachi, Toshiba Plan U.S. Chips Of 1 Megabit

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp., two of Japan's major electronics companies, said Tuesday they will start assembling large-capacity semiconductors in the United States next year to meet growing world demand.

Lufthansa Parent Expects Lower '86 Profit

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Lufthansa AG, the parent of West Germany's national airline, said Tuesday that the company's net profit would probably be lower in 1986 than last year's 63 million Deutsche marks (\$31.8 million).

Swings in Dollar Rate Called Threat to Health of Porsche

FRANKFURT — Porsche AG, the West German luxury automaker, which sells more than half of its cars in the United States, is "uncomfortably exposed" to dollar fluctuations, Phillips & Drew, the British brokerage concern, said Tuesday.

COMPANY NOTES

Arnold Mondadori Editore Finanziaria SpA is offering 9 million ordinary shares and 36 million convertible bonds on the Italian market in a 90 billion lire (\$57.3 million) operation that concludes Monday.

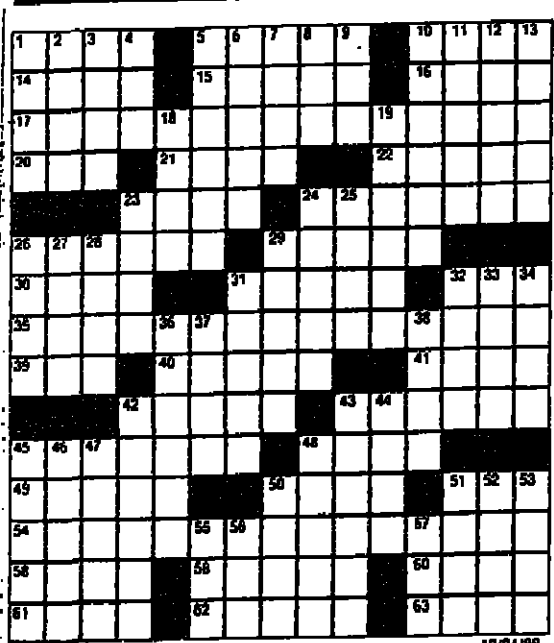
Large advertisement for the Herald Tribune featuring a '2 for 1' offer and subscription information.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls in Thin European Trade

LONDON — The dollar moved sharply in the Christmas holiday period in thin European trading Monday, despite expectations by most dealers that it would stage at least a modest recovery.

Table with columns: Currency, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983, 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978, 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951, 1950, 1949, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 1770, 1769, 1768, 1767, 1766, 1765, 1764, 1763, 1762, 1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757, 1756, 1755, 1754, 1753, 1752, 1751, 1750, 1749, 1748, 1747, 1746, 1745, 1744, 1743, 1742, 1741, 1740, 1739, 1738, 1737, 1736, 1735, 1734, 1733, 1732, 1731, 1730, 1729, 1728, 1727, 1726, 1725, 1724, 1723, 1722, 1721, 1720, 1719, 1718, 1717, 1716, 1715, 1714, 1713, 1712, 1711, 1710, 1709, 1708, 1707, 1706, 1705, 1704, 1703, 1702, 1701, 1700, 1699, 1698, 1697, 1696, 1695, 1694, 1693, 1692, 1691, 1690, 1689, 1688, 1687, 1686, 1685, 1684, 1683, 1682, 1681, 1680, 1679, 1678, 1677, 1676, 1675, 1674, 1673, 1672, 1671, 1670, 1669, 1668, 1667, 1666, 1665, 1664, 1663, 1662, 1661, 1660, 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ACROSS

1 Interest measurement
5 Hebrew word of unknown meaning
10 Flatten a flat
14 Jacques's sepet
15 Soap plant
16 Butterfly's "Ur bel di"
17 Planets, nebulae, etc.
20 Slippery one
21 Something to wait for
22 Snow in Sevilla
23 Revolver between us and Jupiter
24 Stipulations in legal documents
26 Kind
29 Family of Reagan's first Sec. of State
30 Bionomics: Abbr.
31 Morley of '60 Minutes'
32 Hot time in Tours
35 Ursal Minor sepet
39 Basis of light
40 Twenty that often need
41 Limericks man

DOWN

42 Confuse
43 TV sitcom
45 Liberate, for one
48 code
49 Strip a sloop
50 Growl
51 Iran, to Iraq
54 Heavenly spheres
58 Where Bhutan is
59 Princely
60 Sir Anthony
61 Portraitist
62 A lice
63 Eradicating
42 Beast
43 Baby's bed
44 Not his
45 Korean port
46 "Radar" (trooper's warning)
47 Nickname for golfer Palmer
48 Lucasta and Christie
50 Challenge
51 Diminish in color
52 U.S.S.R. city
53 Old domestic
55 Nobelist for Peace: 1949
56 Coretta King, — Scott
57 Weems or Williams

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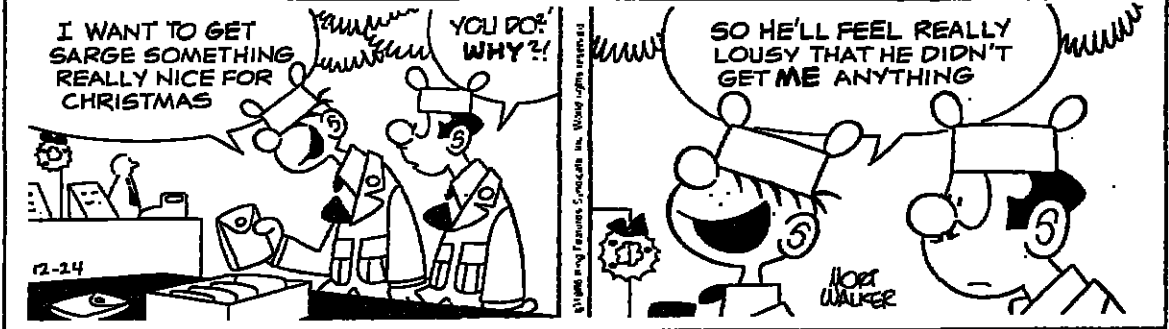
PEANUTS



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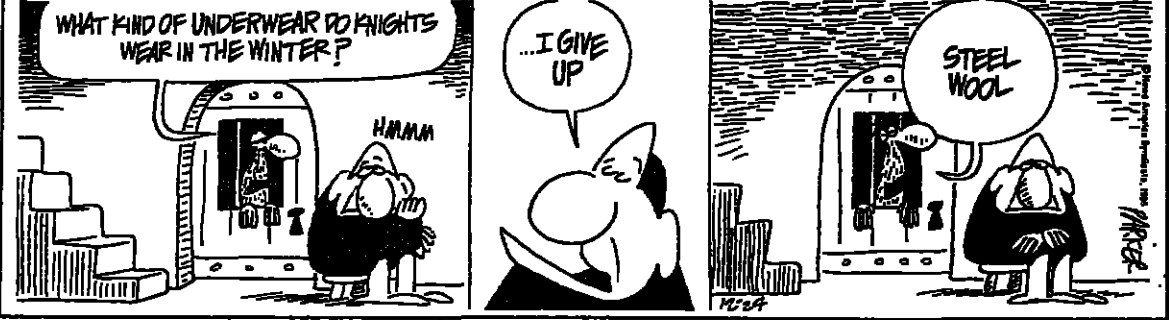
BEETLE BAILEY



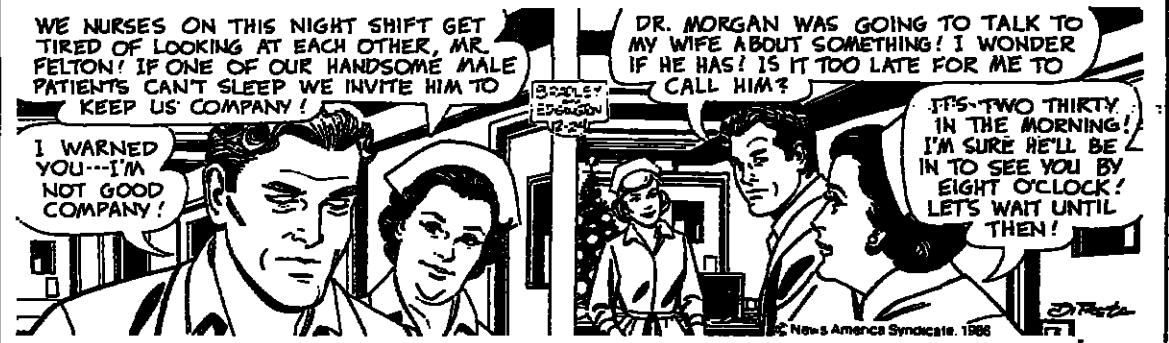
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DENNIS THE MENACE



'AN' IF YA SEE SMOKE COMIN' OUTA OUR CHIMNEY, JUST COME IN THE FRONT DOOR. I'LL HAVE IT UNLOCKED.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TILMI

ANBOT

PERUSH

ROTTET

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: AMUSE FORCE WIDEST PRISON Answer: What a burlesque is — A RED TAPE WORM

WEATHER

Table with columns for EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, MIDDLE EAST, OCEANIA. Rows list cities and weather conditions.

World Stock Markets

Large table showing stock market data for various cities including Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, Paris, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, Tokyo, Zurich, and Sydney. Includes columns for stock prices and indices.

BOOKS

TWO PARK STREET: A Publishing Memoir

By Paul Brooks. 157 pages. \$12.95. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

Now in his late 70s, Paul Brooks was for nearly four decades a prominent and influential editor at Houghton Mifflin, one of the United States' most respected publishing houses. Working out of the firm's clubby offices at 2 Park Street in Boston, Brooks covered the full range of editorial responsibilities during a career that was as distinguished as it was long. Now, in a book that he calls "neither autobiography nor formal history," but that is thoroughly amiable and charming, Brooks recalls some of the high moments — and a few of the low — of his Houghton Mifflin years.

self-esteem. If, in self-protection, the editor trains himself to remain detached, emotionally uninvolved, he becomes that much less good at his job. Of course, he can seek refuge in the thought that, with the proliferation of publishers and the competition for manuscripts, few are worth publishing fail eventually to find a home. An easy and not quite honest way out.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

Table listing best-selling books in Fiction and Nonfiction categories, including titles like 'The Stand' and 'The Firm'.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A crossword puzzle grid with the solution words filled in, including words like 'LODI', 'TOFU', 'AJAR', 'OPEN', 'IRON', 'SOLO', etc.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal featured play by experts selected for Britain's 1987 European Championship team. Graham Kirby and John Armstrong landed in four hearts, which was certainly better than four spades. It was headed for defeat, however, when Jeremy Flint as East won the second trick with the heart ace and shifted to the club four.

discovered just why he should have unlocked his club queen five tricks earlier.

Bridge hand diagram showing a deal with cards in North, South, West, and East hands, and a table of trick counts for different suits.

Kirby now made his contract by leading a club. East West led the diamond three.

April, no it's

SPORTS

Plan for Professionals at '88 Olympics Backed by International Tennis Body

By Larry Siddonis The Associated Press LONDON — A plan to allow the world's top professional tennis players to compete in the 1988 Olympics received a major boost Tuesday from the International Tennis Federation and Soviet sports officials.

Such a proposal for tennis is similar to one put on hold last October at the IOC's 91st Session in Lausanne, Switzerland, where the committee agreed to allow virtually every other sports federation to determine eligibility for its Olympic athletes.

But while the IOC plan was opposed by Moscow, the ITF proposal appeared to have gained Soviet approval. The ITF announcement mentioned that federation president Philippe Chatrier, a longtime advocate of open Olympics, had met recently in Moscow with Marat Gramov, the Soviet sports minister.



Philippe Chatrier

Asked if that meant Gramov had raised no major objections to the ITF plan when it was presented by Chatrier, ITF general secretary Shirley Woodhead replied: "Yes, that's a good way to put it."

Moscow and its Eastern bloc allies have been at the center of opposition to opening the Games to professionals. Their stance weakened in October, but tennis — where all of the top Western players are pros and the technically amateur Soviets are beginning to make inroads — was one sport on which they stood firm.

After returning to the Games as an exhibition sport in 1984, tennis will be a medal sport in '88. While professionals would be allowed to compete, the ITF said they would have to undergo drug tests, suspend endorsement contracts that require them to wear manufacturers' logos on uniforms and rackets, and not accept any form of financial reward whatsoever for their participation in the Games.

Patriots Rally to Win AFC East

MIAMI — It took the New England Patriots until the last 44 seconds of the regular season, but they've finally guaranteed themselves a shot at another Super Bowl trip.

NFL REPORT twice in a row with the title at their fingertips, captured the AFC East championship Monday night by beating the Miami Dolphins, 34-27. The winning play was a 31-yard touchdown pass with 44 seconds



New England's defense stood raring back Lorenzo Hampton on his head after a short gain in Monday's first quarter.

left to Stanley Morgan from Steve Grogan, who had come off the bench to spell the injured Tony Eason with 9:26 remaining in the second quarter.

The victory gave the Patriots an 11-5 record and the final berth in the National Football League playoffs, knocking out the Cincinnati Bengals and setting up a wild-card game on Sunday between the New York Jets and Kansas City Chiefs.

"Wow — this is two years in a row down here that have left me speechless," said New England Coach Raymond Berry, whose team won for the first time in 18 Orange Bowl games when it beat the Dolphins last season in the AFC title game.

Grogan threw for two scores, ran 7 yards for another and artfully directed the 86-yard drive that consumed 6 minutes, 11 seconds and culminated in the game-winning pass, a strike to Morgan in the corner of the end zone.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Coach Henning Fired by NFL Falcons SUWANEE, Georgia (UPI) — Coach Dan Henning, who failed to post a winning record in his four seasons with the Atlanta Falcons, was fired Monday by the National Football League team.

Bail Reduced for Piggott in Tax Case LONDON (AP) — A high court judge on Tuesday nearly halved the bail for Lester Piggott and returned the passport of the former champion jockey accused of tax fraud.

Sabres, Struggling in NHL, Hire Sator BUFFALO, New York (AP) — Ted Sator on Monday became the third man this season to coach the struggling Buffalo Sabres of the National Hockey League, replacing Craig Ramsay.

Steak 'n Kidney Seeks Court Aid on Defender Trials The Associated Press FREMONT, Australia — Steak 'n Kidney's Sydney-based syndicate said Tuesday that it would ask the West Australian Supreme Court to reverse a ruling that hurts the 12-meter boat's chances in the America's Cup defender trials.

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Arsenal at 100: Still Running and Still Gunning

LONDON — You get nothing for yesterday is a fashionable sporting cliché. It's also humbug. Arsenal Football Club thrives on tradition. Arsenal was born on Christmas Day a century ago, and has re-emerged to lead the English League by five points this Christmas.

Fate? Coincidence? Or could it be that Arsenal, face to face with its past, has rediscovered the strength, pride, luck and

Rob Hughes mubleness that make a champion? Maybe it's the stirring of the past, a fear of falling the ghosts of Christmas past? Humbug: you get nothing for yesterday. Yet while industries grow fat on Christmas customs, so why must sport discard history as old-hat?

Through Arsenal we can feel tradition. By no means England's first club (Notre County has been in business since 1862), Arsenal was formed by workers in a government arms factory in Woolwich, in the southeast of London.

Clubbing together to buy a ball (price: nine shillings and three pence, less than half a pound — about 70 cents), the men played, on Plumstead Common, at Dial Square, then Royal Arsenal, then Woolwich Arsenal.

The pioneers came through hard times. Woolwich Arsenal liquidated, and reformed, in 1910; three years later it moved lock, stock and barrel 10 miles away, to north London.

Its first home there was a theological college in Highbury, where players washed in basins and the injured were wheeled away by milk cart.

The chairman then, Sir Henry Norris, was a member of parliament and a real estate wheeler-dealer. Strangely enough, political "philanthropists" were mistrusted in soccer, although Norris ruled Arsenal for many years before being drummed out. Chairman Norris is not the fondly re-

membered ghost of Arsenal past, but his one great appointment is. In 1925 he enticed Herbert Chapman down from the north of England, where Chapman had managed Huddersfield to successive league championships. Chapman was a truly proven winner as an organizer of men and as a chaser of personal fame and fortune.

A bust of Chapman still watches over Arsenal's marble halls — a serious, scrutinizing, dimpled face that one recent manager swears "examines everybody who walks into the building."

Arsenal Stadium is a monument to Chapman's imperious "Gunsners," who won the league four times and the FA Cup twice until Chapman suddenly died of pneumonia in 1935.

Arsenal fans witnessed a brief second coming in 1971. Under the management of Bertie Mee, a former club physiotherapist (born on a Christmas Day) and his coach Don Howe, the Gunners won both league and cup, a double that eluded Chapman. Not much else did. Chapman's discipline (the even dictated his players' hair style), his rigid strategy and his grasp of public relations transformed the pro game.

Chapman convinced London Transport to rename the Gillespie Road underground stop: It became Arsenal Station. Chapman's was the first team to employ a third out-and-out defender, a "stopper" between the fullbacks. It was the first club to wear numbers, the first to wear a kit.

And he persuaded players to defend against their instincts, an affliction we blame on modern coaching. He bought Alex James, a goalscoring wizard from Preston North End for a then princely £9,000, and cajoled the rebellious little Scot to become the forging inside forward, the springboard of Arsenal's counterattacks.

"It's not my job," moaned James, "to chase back for the ball." Now where have we heard that in the 1980s? Where don't we hear goal-hunters complain that they're tired sacrificing themselves to team duties? James was made to comply.

Arsenal bought whatever players Chap-

man desired to fit his tactics, and "boring Arsenal," "lucky Arsenal" won and won and won. Thus was Arsenal, putting results before entertainment — the spiritual forerunner of "modern" play.

You will gather that I pass the old master's bust with more respect than affection. And I gather I am in the minority. I yearn

to be lifted by spectacle rather than to applaud systematic, dependable victory. Arsenal of the 1930s reputedly had winning virtues to spare. Arsenal in 1971 fitted the same straitjacket: absorbing attacks, disrupting the opposition, collecting the points.

It, too, had an elegant forward, George Graham, pulled back in the role of forager. Graham, another Scot, says the double winner "had discipline, organization and camaraderie. He stroked back into the marble halls as Arsenal's manager. He inherited fairly well — a door team coached by Howe, with a crop of youngsters maturing fast.

Two things had led to Howe's sacking as the centenary approached: senior players who shamed the club by drunk-driving convictions, and a scarcity of goal-scoring power.

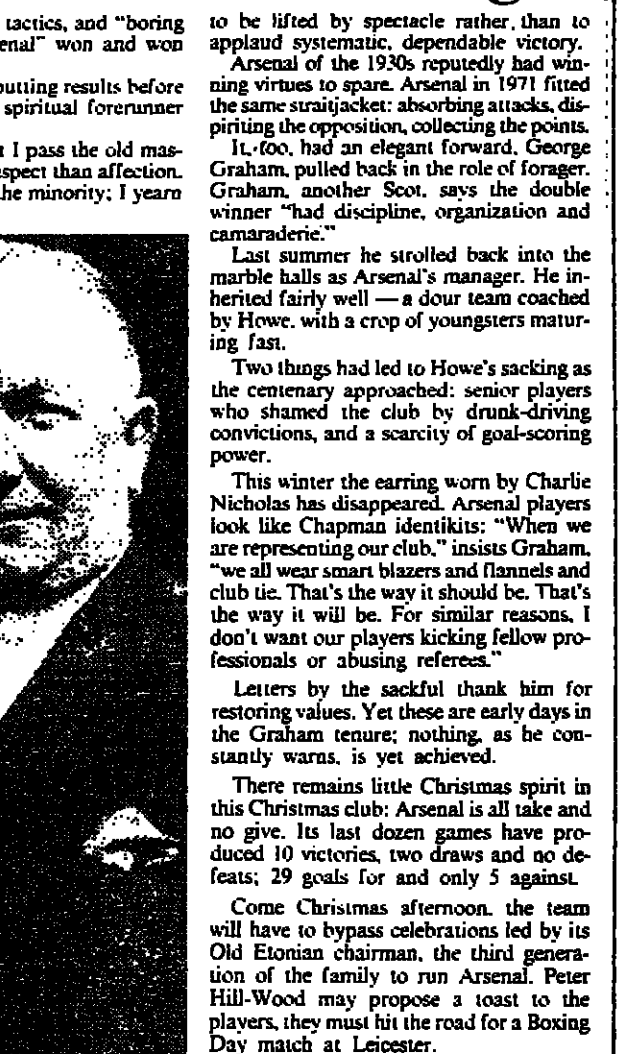
This winter the earring worn by Charlie Nicholas has disappeared. Arsenal players look like Chapman identikit: "When we are representing our club," insists Graham, "we all wear smart blazers and flannels and club tie. That's the way it should be. That's the way it will be. For similar reasons, I don't want our players kicking fellow professionals or abusing referees."

Letters by the sackful thank him for restoring values. Yet these are early days in the Graham tenure; nothing, as he constantly warns, is yet achieved.

There remains little Christmas spirit in this Christmas club: Arsenal is all take and no give. Its last dozen games have produced 10 victories, two draws and no defeats; 29 goals for and only 5 against.

Come Christmas afternoon, the team will have to bypass celebrations led by its Old Etonian chairman, the third generation of the family to run Arsenal. Peter Hill-Wood may propose a toast to the players; they must hit the road for a Boxing Day match at Leicester.

The plan will be familiar: Keep calm, keep supporting the defense, let the other team make the pace, and strike when it's weary. Make an old ghost happy.



Herbert Chapman, a proven winner.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA

Football

Final NFL Standings table with columns for team, W, L, T, Pct, PF, PA

NBA Leaders

NBA Leaders table with columns for player, team, stat

Basketball

TEAM DEFENSE table with columns for team, W, L, Avg, Pts, Reb, Stl, Blk

INDIVIDUAL table with columns for player, team, stat

U.S. College Results table with columns for school, stat

College Top-20 Ratings table with columns for school, rating

NBA Standings table with columns for team, W, L, Pct, GB

MONDAY'S RESULTS table with columns for team, stat

Transition

BASEBALL National League ST. LOUIS — Traded Bill Dawley, pitcher, to the Chicago White Sox for Fred Manreano, infielder.

BASKETBALL National Basketball Association MILWAUKEE — Reacquired Steve Marcketta, guard.

FOOTBALL National Football League BUFFALO — Named Bobby Ross quarterback coach.

HOCKEY National Hockey League LEAGUE — Suspended Assistant Coach Bob Hyatt of the N.Y. Islanders 10 games for entering the stands and confronting a fan after a game against New Jersey on Dec. 11.

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OBSERVER

With All Undue Respect

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — I shall write something here about exceeding riches like the Sultan of Brunei, H. Ross Perot and Adnan Khashoggi, who are mixed up in the subterranean government that seems to operate from the White House.

attempt to summarize it least inadvertently convey an irresponsible, disrespectful or frivolous impression of the governor's message.
Rather than run that risk, I prefer to do the responsible journalistic thing and advise my readers that the governor did, in fact, make a speech about the press and that his office will doubtless mail you a copy, so that you may read its text uncut, if you send a self-addressed envelope to Mr. Cuomo in Albany, a city that is deeply respected by all responsible journalists.

A Creature Was Stirring in 1821...

By Angela Carter
'TWAS the night before Christmas," reported Clement Clarke Moore excitedly, "when, all through the house, Not a creature was stirring... Christmas Eve of what, according to my calculations, must have been the year 1821, was the first recorded sighting in the continental United States of a now-familiar seasonal phenomenon.



quite out of breath," for example. Or, at the risk of casting a blight on the festive season: "So little he knew he was dicing with death."
These allegations of overindulgence seem something of a slur on a saintly old gent already at that time some 1,600 years old. There is, of course, always the possibility that Moore did not really sight Santa Claus at all, but mistook one of his numerous elf assistants substituting for an indisposed Santa. This possibility is rather more likely than it might seem at first sight, because Moore actually refers to the saint as one point as "a right jolly old elf" and later drops another oddly inappropriate detail, the "little round belly, that shook, when he laughed, like a bowlful of jelly." In fact the real St. Nicholas was so ostentatious as to give rise to the legend that when he was a babe in arms he always refused the breast on Fridays because that was a church fast day.

horseback. Occasionally in a cart drawn by goats (named Cracker and Gnatshar, as it happens). Sometimes on camel.
And camels made a lot of sense, because originally St. Nicholas hailed from the shores of the eastern Mediterranean. Asia Minor, as it was known in his day. A region rich in saints in the fourth century, when he was a bishop in those parts.
But reindeer? — Russia, Not, of course, that the real St. Nicholas ever went anywhere near the place. But long before he took on the extra work load of the Santa Claus business he was one of the hardest-working saints of the Middle Ages, a sort of universal social worker with an endless list of clients. Prominent among them was Russia, which only goes to show that overwork may make even a saint slip up.

"bundle of toys" the jolly old fraud carried on his back had all been charged to Moore's own account, a little surprise for him on the morning after Christmas.
At first Moore wanted to keep his vision of the jolly, beery elf a family secret. He adopted the pseudonym "Anon" in the first printing. Probably didn't want the other Hebrew scholars to know he was in the habit of spending Christmas Eve on the roof carousing with supernatural beings. He related later, he included "A Visit From St. Nicholas" in his little volume of poems in 1844, by which time his children would have had children of their own to hang up their stockings for St. Nick to fill.
But why a stocking? Moore saw St. Nick at work, watched him fill all the waiting stockings, but never thought to ask him why it had to be a stocking. The legendary St. Nicholas supplies the answer.

By Angela Carter's most recent book is "Saints and Strangers" (Viking, 1986). She wrote this for The New York Times Book Review.
Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, taking up a challenge from a newspaper columnist, plans to spend a day as a reporter. "He doesn't know how to type but he's already thinking of story ideas," said a Cuomo spokesman, Anne Crowley. Cuomo often lashed out at reporters more than once during his recent gubernatorial campaign. Tim O'Brien, columnist at the Jamestown Post-Journal, responded that "with my editor's permission," he was offering Cuomo "a chance to spend one morning on a deadline here, writing one simple story for our readers and readers statewide." Cuomo said he probably couldn't get to the job until February.

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